INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous insurance is a necessity.
19

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.
110

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 217- BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Gandhiji Sits Silent At Federal Structure Committee Meeting

"GOOD OLD GANDHI"

Mobbed And Given Lusty Cheers In Hyde Park

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The usual Sunday evening crowds in Hyde Park had a pleasant diversion. On hearing that Gandhiji was at Dorchester House they scrampered in that direction, clambered over railings and blocked the streets.

The police with difficulty shepherd Mahatma to a motor car amid cheers and shouts of "Good old Gandhi."
—Reuter.

MAHATMAJI SEES PREMIER.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Late last night, Gandhiji had a long conversation with the Premier at Dorchester Hotel. Conversation was held in utmost secrecy and no details are available. Gandhiji would see none this morning owing to his Day of silence, but his son confirmed the Report.—Reuter.

"BIG BROTHER" FOR HONOURABLE PEACE

There Is Nothing In Our 14 Points To Hurt Anybody

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Mr. Shaukat Ali interviewed, said that he shall do his utmost to make the R. T. Conference a success by reaching honourable peace giving chance to everybody for doing something constructive which will better their position. "I am only a part of the machine but I shall do my best to come to an understanding. Personally I feel there is nothing in our fourteen points to hurt anybody but we must strive to change the present unfortunate atmosphere. The tension must however go."

"I am confident my heart to heart talk with Mahatma Gandhi will bear fruit."

PATTANI INTERVIEWED.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani interviewed said, "I am very glad Mahatmaji has come to London. My faith in him is such that wherever he goes he always brings satisfactory settlement. Constitution-making is not an easy affair and India's peculiar conditions demanded peculiar federation suited to its varying needs, and that was possible by mutual sympathetic approach thus creating trust between federating units. This will result eventually into fusion of interest and common existence."

SAPRU AND JAYAKAR GIVE PRIVATE DINNER TO MAHATMA.

Gandhiji On His Attitude At F. S. Committee Meetings.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Sir T. B. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar gave a private dinner at Dorchester House, to-night, to give Gandhiji the opportunity of discussing the Indian constitutional problem with some leading delegates. Nawab of Bhopal, H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner; Col. Haksar, Pandit Malaviya and the Lord Chancellor were among thos present. Mr. MacDonald regretted he was unable to attend owing to the pressure of business.

Long private conversations after dinner covered the whole range of the Congress attitude with regard to the constitutional reform. The conversation of Sir T. B. Sapru, Messrs. Sastri and Jayakar with Gandhiji earlier in the day lasted four hours. Gandhiji explained the nature of the Congress mandate and the position he was likely to take at the meetings of the Federal Structure Committee.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI HOPING AGAINST HOPE TO GET INDIA'S DEMAND GRANTED

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW TO THE "CHRONICLE"

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT). LONDON, Sept. 14.

In an exclusive interview to the "Chronicle", Mahatmaji answered a number of questions to-day. Asked whether at the meeting of the Federal Structure Committee on Monday Lord Sankey announced Government's new scheme for consideration and whether Mahatmaji felt the Congress would be prepared to accept any scheme which fell short of what it had accepted by ratifying the Delhi Pact Gandhiji answered: "I must not anticipate any scheme that Lord Sankey wishes to bring forward."

FEDERATION AND PRINCES.

"Do you believe that in a scheme of federation composed of divergent systems of Government obtainable in British India and in Indian States it is possible to find a fusion between democracy and absolute autocracy?"

Gandhiji:—By mutual give and take I see no difficulty.

"Since the subjects of the Indian States are not represented at the R. T. Conference do you think the Congress can force the Princes to accept a democratic form of Government for their States?

"The Princes are capable of doing many things but what they will do actually I do not know."

OMISSION OF DR. ANSARI, A BLUNDER.

"In the absence of the representatives of Nationalist Muslims do you believe it is possible to deliberate upon the Hindu-Muslim question with any measure of success?"

"It will be certainly a difficult task if not almost an impossible one. I cannot, however, help thinking that whoever committed the blunder of preventing Dr. Ansari from being selected as a delegate was responsible for committing a fatal blunder.

GANDHIJI OPTIMISTC AS EVER.

In the light of the recent declaration of the National Government, representing the three British Parties, that there shall be no change in the policy on the Indian issue do you still believe that the external circumstances are such as to warrant a feeling of optimism regarding India attaining Dominion Status on the lines of the Karachi resolution?"

"The question betrays two errors. You think that my hoping against hope depends upon external circumstances whereas what I said in Bombay and what I have no reason to alter was that although there was nothing on the horizon to warrant hope, being a born optimist I hoped against hope. For a hope there can be no reasons. It is a matter of faith in one's cause and means."

FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE MEETS

Gandhiji As Silent Spectator

LONDON. Sept. 14.

Mahatma Gandhi attended today's meeting of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee over which Lord Sankey presided. The Committee spent the day in general debate in the course of which new members spoke and expressions of optimism as to the successful conclusion of the labours of the Conference were uttered as the outcome of the fact that the Conference was now fully representative. Gandhiji was silent throughout.

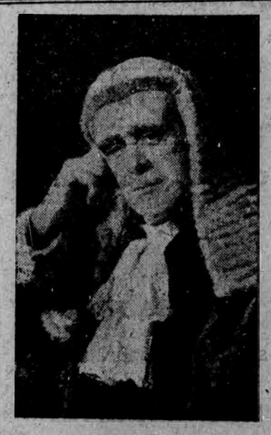
Lord Sankey, who received Mahatma Gandhi, on arrival, introduced him to Sir Samuel Hoare. Gandhiji interviews Sir S. Hoare to-morrow.—Reuter

A BREEZE.

To-day's proceedings were uneventful apart from the dramatic incident when Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan was arguing in favour of a settlement of the position of the Minorities before the Central responsibility was discussed

Mr Sastri stood up and said, "I hope Dr. Shafaat is putting his own views" and asked if he was supported by other Moslems.

When Sir Mahomed Shafi rose to reply the President intervened saying that the Committee would not pursue the point at the present stage.—Reuter.



LORD SANKEY.

"UNITED SELF-GOVERNING INDIA"

Princes Give Their Support

(SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE.")

LONDON. Sept. 14.

On behalf of the Princes the Maharaja of Baroda opened general discussion in the Federal Structure Sub-Committee and gave an assurance of their co-operation in achieving the aim of united self-governing India thereby bringing to actuality the dream which he had cherished throughout his life

DOUBTING DOCTOR.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan gave general approval to the Federation and enumerated a number of points which he desired to lay emphasis, as for instance the necessity of the Provinces enjoying full and real autonomy including autonomy in finance. He advocated in this connection the transfer to the provinces of some "Central" subjects.

He also doubted practicability in all circumstances of appointment of Chief Minister in Central Government. He suggested that the Governor-General should be empowered to appoint direct to the Cabinet Ministers representing the groups in the Legislature.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan added that since the last Conference the Muslim opinion had crystallised and they desired that questions concerning the Central responsibility should be discussed last. He was grateful that the agenda had been arranged to meet their wishes since, unless they knew what position would be, it was difficult to commit themselves. He trusted that this matter would not be reached until the Minorities sub-committee had met.

NOT SO DIFFICULT.

The view that it should not be difficult to find a formula acceptable to all was expressed by Mr A. Rangaswami Iyengar provided the Irwin-Gandhi Pact was taken as the basis and the principle was applied that safeguards must be in the interest of India.

THE VOICE OF A WOMAN.

Mrs. Subbarayan put a case for guaranteeing the women equal rights under constitution

Mr. Joshi urged that Labour Legislation must be central responsibility.

The Maharaja of Rewa reiterated his view regarding the need for precaution while Sir Provash Mitter emphasised that whatever steps were taken they must be in interests of peace and unity of India.—Reuter.

MAHATMA AND MALAVIYAJI HAVE SECRET TALK WITH SANKEY

Moderates Piqued At Patel's Presence In London

LEADERS AND PRINCES COME TO AGREEMENT

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, September 14.

Private conversations have developed to such an extent that a partial agreement between the Indian leaders and the Princes has been reached regarding the grant of representation to States subjects in the Lower Chamber. The controversy now centres round the method and the proportion of such representation.

"SAK'S" MISERABLE FAILURE.

Having miserably failed to organise Anti-Gandhi demonstration, a small section of disgruntled persons under the leadership of Comrade Saklatwalla, is creating mushroom Congress branches. Their first meeting ended in a fiasco.

MRS. NAIDU'S MISSION.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has accepted the invitation to be the principal speaker at the Indian Women's Conference in mid-October under the auspices of the Commonwealth of India League with the Countess of Warwick as Chairman.

Mahatma Gandhi, and Pandit Malaviya were closetted for two hours with Lord Sankey last night at Dorchester House after Mr. MacDonald's departure. Even Dr. Sapru, the host, and Mr. Sastri and Mr. Jayakar had to clear out. The conversations between Gandhiji, Lord Sankey and Malaviyaji are still a secret but it is understood they related to further procedure in the committees and the fundamental political issue.

"MAC" DISCUSSES WEATHER.

Mr. MacDonald, it is reported, only discussed the weather.

Gandhiji discussed at Kingsley Hall with Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and Malaviyaji before proceeding to Dorchester House Gandhiji is sticking to Karachi mandate-cum-Delhi Pact.

PATEL, A THORN IN SIDE OF MODERATES.

Mr. Vithalbhai's presence here is resented strongly by a certain section of the Moderate delegates who regard Mr. Patel as a thorn in their side and fear that his presence will come in their way of persuading Gandhiji to effect a settlement irrespective of the Congress Mandate. Mr. Patel is staying in London till Gandhiji's departure.

GANDHIJI THE CENTRE OF ATTRACTION

(SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE.")

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Gandhiji was the centre of interest when, for the first time, he attended to-day the meeting of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee.

Carrying a flask of goat's milk which will be his only nourishment until evening and closely wrapped in blanket, Mahatma accompanied by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, motored from East End to West End—from his simple residence at Bow to the Palace of St. James,—which he entered by press door.

Lord Chancellor Lord Sankey presided over the proceedings. Mahatma Gandhi sitting on his immediate left. Gandhiji will not speak during the proceedings to-day, for this is his weekly day of silence, but will make his wishes known by signs.

His immediate companions are Pandit Mulaviya, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar. The New Secretary of State for India, Sir Samuel Hoare, sat on the Chairman's right.

GANDHIJI AT FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE

Lord Sankey announced that he would not call on Mahatma Gandhi (who followed the proceedings intently while steadfastly observing silence) and Pandit Malaviya to speak to-day but hoped that they would speak to-morrow.

When the general discussion is over, the Committee will proceed to consider the four main heads for discussion, namely:—

(1) Strength and composition of Federal Legislature;

(2) Direct and indirect election:

(3) Relations of two Chambers: and

(4) Distribution of finances between Federation and its units.

The Committee will also consider the questionnaire bearing on those heads designed to facilitate decisions.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

"Mac" And Mahatma Meet Accidentaly

DINNER PARTY AT DR. SAPRU'S

(SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE.")

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Mr. MacDonald and Mahatma Gandhi met quite accidentally last night at Dorchester House, London's latest hotel de luxe. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who is staying there had invited the Premier to a dinner party. The latter was unable to attend owing to his being at Chequers. He, however, returned to the town earlier than expected and decided to avail himself of the invitation and arrived as the dinner was finishing. Shortly afterwards Gandhiji arrived and naturally met the Premier. The Premier's visit lasted half an hour.

Gandhiji's conversation with the Premier at Dorchester Hotel last night was informal and of general character. The Round Table Conference business was not even mentioned.

"AIM MORE RELIGIOUS THAN POLITICAL."

"Exalting Hindus Above All Races And Religions."

(Special to the "Chronicle.)

"Mahatma Gandhi's aim is more religious than political", according to the "Daily Mail" leader, which asserts that he wishes to exalt Hindus above all other races and religions in Indian, and urges Princes and Muslims to defend their rights very vigorously.

HELLO, OLD MAN YOU KNOW SNOWDEN TOO"

Cartoonists' Field Day In London

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Cartoonists are getting busy with Mahatma Gandhi. "Hello old man, you know Snowden too" is the ejaculation of an Englishman meeting Gandhiji in a Dyson cartoon in the "Daily Herald" in which the dignified Englishman's attire is limited to an immaculate bow tie, a dilapidated straw hat and something resembling loin-cloth.

Low in the "Evening Standard" depicts the embarrassing moment of Mr. Churchill and Lord Rothermere meeting Mahatmaji on the latter's silence day.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT FOR BOMBAY

Jawaharlal Not Leaving For England

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 14.

The Associated Press is authorised to state that there is no truth in the press report that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has received instructions from Mahatma Gandhi to be prepared to leave for England at very short notice.—A.P.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Congress President, is leaving this place to-night for Bombay.—A.P.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is leaving Ahmedabad to-night for Allahabad.—A.P.

ARREST OF STUDENT AT CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 14.

The police yesterday arrested a student of the Bharatiya Vidyalaya. In the course of a search of the residence of the arrested man the police are stated to have seized forty-one cartridges of different bores, and some documents.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

CUT IN ARMY PAY.

SIMLA, September 14.

It is understood that as from first October, when the cut is made in England in the pay of the Defence Forces, a similar cut will take effect automatically in the pay of British Officers and soldiers in India as well as in other parts of the Empire. As regards the Indian Army, it is almost certain that furlough and pensions will be affected, but nothing is yet known regarding their pay.—A.P.

MAHATMA'S BROADCAST TALK TO AMERICAN ADMIRERS

Appeals To World Conscience On Behalf Of The Semi-Starved Millions Of Indians

SPECIAL TO THE CHRONICLE.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

New York.—Gandhiji broadcast for half an hour this evening to America from Kingsley Hall, London. Thanks to the excellent broadcast conditions Americans heard Gandhiji's address very clearly. They were surprised at the excellence of Mahatma's English. He said:—

"Hitherto Nations had fought like brutes, but Indians felt that the law governing the brute creation was not the law that should guide the human race. He would personally wait, if necessary, for ages, rather than seek to attain the freedom of India by bloody means. The world was sick to death of bloodspilling; and he flattered himself with the belief that perhaps it would be the privilege of India to show the world a way out. He invited all great Nations of the earth heartily to co-operate with India in her mighty struggle

He expressed deep humiliation that Hindus and Muslims were flying at each other's throats, and Hindus regarded millions of their own kin as untouchable.

He emphasised that in the struggle for self-purification Indians had assigned the foremost place to the removal of the curse of untouchability, the attainment of national unity and the abolition of the curse of drink. He regretted that in the fight against drink and drugs they had not received the co-operation of the rulers. He appealed to the conscience of the world on behalf of semi-starved millions of India.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—TRAVELLING INSPECTORS for Kerosene only. Experienced hands must apply to Box No. 1158, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 5855

WANTED—Educated and energetic gentlemen as DIVISIONAL INSPECTORS for appointing, training and assisting life insurance agents. Good prospects for capable men. Monthly salary Rs. 50—(50—10—100) plus Rs. 1-8 per day travelling allowance including conveyance and cooly expenses. Inter Class Railway fare. Bonus on Agent's business. Experienced men preferred. First class worker, though inexperienced, will be given training for one or two months in Head Office on Rs. 30 per month. Apply with photo to the Biggest Life Insurance Office of the Continent:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER, Life Insurance Bank, Ltd., Head Office for India: Delhi, Qutab Road, Post Box No. 117.
A 3532

REQUIRED—An EXPERT in Forestry and Agriculture, who can run a large farm on Scientific lines and also supervise a large Circle of Forests where Agricultural and Forest experiments are to be made. At least 10 years' practical experience in Forestry and Agriculture will be essential. Salary upto Rs. 500/- p.m. according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered, before the 15th September, 1931. to the ARMY MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 3577

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS in every Town for an easy Selling and Novel Scheme. No security. Income guaranteed to honest and hardworking men. Pay Rs. 50/- p.m. for terms send one Annna Stamp. ORIENTAL GENERAL TRADERS, Mazagoan, Bombay.
A R5705

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 to enlist members for credit membership department. Loans available by members at 9 per cent. interest. No Secondary or no deposit in advance required. Apply with one anna stamp to the METROPOLITAN INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A (2)

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for State Hospital. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, caste, experience and salary expected to —DEWAN, Wankaner State.
A 3591

Houses & Flats Wanted

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY GODOWNS for non-hazardous goods outside the boundaries of Bombay City. Apply to Box No 1157, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
N R 5850

Profession

WONDERFUL SPIRITUALIST—Consult Mahmoud Bey, Egyptian Spiritualist now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 28. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P R 5830

THE WONDER CRYSTAL BALL. By the aid of this marvellous Crystal, you can be your own fortuneteller. It answers all questions on love affairs, marriage, finance, future events, about friends, enemies, also investments, racing matters, cotton future figures, all marvellously true. Full instructions in sealed box, price complete Re. 1-8. Obtainable only from THE PAGODA NOVELTY STORES, 243, Hornby Road.
P R 5853

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelop.
P

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for printing and supplying in all 265 copies of 4 kinds of different registers of non-attending children in F & G Wards to be printed in Marathi, Gujarati, Urdu and English. Samples of registers are kept open in this Office for inspection of the intending tenderers. Directions for tenderers and forms for Tenders will be supplied by this Office free of cost on personal application. The tenders will be received in this Office on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd September, 1931, between 12 and 2 p.m. (B.T.)

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office, Municipal Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 9th September, 1931.
3609

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 500 Tons Asphalt and 50 Tons Cold Emulsion and will be received by the Accountant, Karachi Municipality at his office on McLeod Road, accompanied by a cash deposit of Rs. 200, not later than 3 P.M. (Standard Time) on THURSDAY, the 1st October, 1931.

Tender Forms (which contain the conditions of Tender and Contract) can be obtained from the Chief Store-Keeper's Office on Lawrence Road, on payment of Re. 1, which fee will not be returned.
3612

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an Administrative Officer for the District School Board of the District Local Board, Nasik, a Local Authority, before the end of September, 1931.

The post is permanent and the scale is Rs. 250—20—550. The appointment will remain subject to the approval of Government as laid down in section 9 and Rule 4-A (2) of the Primary Education Act 1923.

The applicant must be at least a graduate of a recognised University and must have sufficient experience of teaching and inspecting duties.

The applicant should give in his application full details of his age, caste, educational qualifications previous experience of service and should send testimonials, if any.

N. G. VINCHURKAR.
President, District Local Board, Nasik.
Nasik, 11-9-1931.
3610

Public Notices

BRITISH CEYLON CORPORATION LTD.

INTERIM DIVIDEND, 1931.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that this Company has declared an Interim Dividend on the Ordinary Shares of 3 per cent. per annum. Payment will be made on the shareholder's personal application or written instruction to the Company.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
Hultsdorf Mills.
P. O. Box 281, Colombo.
16th September, 1931.
3613

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 10693/151 of 1931.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 (1) (c) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, proposes to make the following amendment to rule 6 made under section 22 (1) (c) of the said Act (vide pages 843-844 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, dated the 9th April, 1931), which is hereby published as required by section 22 (2) of the said Act for the information of the public likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person or persons with regard to the draft on or before the 30th September, 1931, will be considered:—

DRAFT AMENDMENT.

After the words "to remain-standing" occurring in rule 6, the words "except at such parking places as may, from time to time, be appointed by the Commissioner of Police" shall be inserted.

G. S. WILSON.
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 21st August, 1931.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 10760/151 of 1931.

With reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's Notification No. 9137/151, dated the 18th July 1931 and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act IV of 1902, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has made the following additional rule:—

"26. Regulation of Traffic at Jacob's Circle.—All vehicular traffic emerging from any of the roads leading to Jacob's Circle, shall, on entering the Circle, turn to the left."

G. S. WILSON,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 24th August, 1931.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DADY J. BILLIMORIA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residence, use, maintenance, charge, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground (being plot No. 1-A) together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 646 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of a piece of land or ground (being plot No. 1) known as Nilam Baug, being part of the Collector's Old No. 307, New No. 2064, Old Survey No. 64 and New Survey No. 7128 and Cadestral Survey No. 7/632 of Malabar Hill Division and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3443 (1), Street No. 34 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the West by the property of Dattatriya Luxman Vaidya, on the South by the Altamount Road, on the North by the property of Narayan Vishwanath Mandlik and on the East by the property leased to Mrs. S. R. Patel and beyond that by the property of Champsey Jivandas.

Dated this 14th day of Sept. 1931.
HUZAIFA P. JAVERI.
For Messrs Motichand & Devidas.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3611

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Radio's Hilarious Comedy
"Hook Line and Sinker"
With BERT WHEELER and ROBT WOOLSEY
Also
SIR HARRY LAUDER'S Songs.

EMPIRE THEATRE
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Universal's Musical Spectacle
KING OF JAZZ
with
JOHN BOLES, LAURA LA PLANTE and all-star cast.

EMPRESS TALKIES
3-30, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
Universal's Musical Spectacle
KING OF JAZZ
with
JOHN BOLES, LAURA LA PLANTE and all-star cast.

ONCE MORE!
THE WORLD FAMOUS INDIAN MUSICIAN
KHAN SAHEB ABDUL KARIM KHAN
HAS AGAIN ARRIVED IN BOMBAY
TO INSTRUCT AND ENTERTAIN BOMBAY PUBLIC
WITH HIS WONDERFUL MUSIC
ON 18th SEPTEMBER 1931 Friday Night
IN
RIALTO THEATRE
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
MUSICAL CONCERT
GREAT TREAT OF HINDUSTANI MUSIC
PROGRAMME INCLUDES
A Charming Variety of Indian Ragas
Remember!
COME TO RIALTO ON FRIDAY NIGHT!
Don't Forget—Or You Will Miss a Treat of Your Life
For Booking Please Phone to No. 22337 Or Call At The Bombay Samachar Office

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NARAYEN RAJANNA PENTA in his personal capacity as well as the Administrator of the estate of the late Rajanna Sayanna Penta, Ramchandra Rajanna Penta and Posanibai, widow of Rajanna Sayanna Penta, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client HAJI MAHMUDMIYA MAHOMEDJI. Any person having any claim in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to my said client at his Diamond Jubilee Washing Company in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at his office No. 137, Bapu Khote Street, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Government Leasehold land or ground, situate lying and being at Ghorupdeo Road, Mazagaon, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 777 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 680-680-681. New Survey Nos. 6-6-9/3628 and Cadastral Survey No. 723 of Mazagaon Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or range of chawls standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 3123 to 3125 and Street Nos. 202 to 212 and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by the said Ghorupdeo Road, on the West and North by the property of Ramchandra Bhasker and on the South by the Maratha Hospital.

Dated this 14th day of September, 1931.
RAMCHANDRA B. RAWOOT,
Purchaser's Bond writer.
3615

12 RUBBER STAMPS
Paid, Copied, Urgent, Bookpost, Duplicate, Cancelled, Filed, Refused, Stamped, Order No., Original and Registered for Rs. 1/8 Post free. Very useful for Banks and Cabal. Rubber Stamps. All designs are made to order.
GENUINE RUBBER STAMP MFG. CO.,
135, Canning Street, Calcutta.

Under the patronage of H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
GRANT ROAD.
Ripon Theatre

Ganesh Chaturthi Holiday

TUESDAY, 15th Sept., 1931. at 3 P.M.
"SAUBADRA"

SATURDAY, 19th Sept., 1931 at 3-30 P.M.
"MRICHHAKATIK"

SUNDAY, 20th Sept., 1931 at 3-30 P.M.
"EKACHPYALA"

Booking at the Theatre, Daily between 8 to 11 a.m. and 4-30 to 8 p.m.

Manager:
GANDHARVANATAK MANDALI.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. VORA & Co
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (TUESDAY) 15th SEPTEMBER at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at Government Bungalow, behind Crawford Market, nearest to Sitaram Building, opposite "School of Arts" of teak and Blackwood Dining, Drawing and bed room furniture. Tilting chesterfield Suits, Drawing room Cabinet, silver show cases, Dining Table and Chairs, Roll-top writing table, fire proof safe, Gramophone & lamps, glassware etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

VORA & CO.

N. Y. K LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Kashima Maru	10000	...	@22 Sept.
Nagato,	5901	18 Sept.	20 "
Hakone "	10500	...	@ 5 Oct.
Kaga "	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Yamagata Maru	3807	3 Oct.	15 Oct.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 18 "
Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Oct.	31 "
Suwa Maru	10700	...	3 Nov.

*Do not carry passengers.
Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Terukuni Maru	12000	29 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakusan Maru	10500	14 Oct.	31 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong,	From Kobe.
Asama Maru	22000	30 Sept.	6 Oct.
Shinyo Maru	22000	13 Oct.	19 Oct.

Subject to alteration without notice.
Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.
Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.
Full Particulars, please apply to:—
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building, 216/212, Hornby Road, Phone No. 22179. Telegrams: "YUSEN".

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Shunko Maru	9th Sept.	22nd Sept
Argun "	24th "	7th Oct.
Sumatra "	26th "	10th "
Hague "	10th Oct.	23rd "

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 22150. 25473. Telegrams: "Shosen."

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, Sept. 4.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
Oct. s 3/9-1/2d. Up 1/2d.
Dec. s 3/11-3/4d. Up 1/2d.
Mar. s 4/2-5/8d. Up 1/2d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
Sept. dol. 48-1/8—7/8.
Dec. dol. 50—3/4.
March dol. 52-7/8—1.

LONDON LINSEED.
Sept. £7-16-3 sh. 1/3d.
Market quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.
Nov. 10/85—3.
February 10/58—7.
Market steady.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.
Sept./Dec. sh. 13/10-1/2—4-1/2.
Jan./April sh. 15/3 Unchanged.
Market steady.

Wheat afloat to the United Kingdom, 2,750,000 quarters.

Wheat Cable (Chicago.):—"Prices declined on liquidation, lower outside markets and in sympathy with the corn market: Closed barely steady."

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 10th Sept. 8,439
Same time last season 13,631
Exports from 1st Sept. to 10th Sept.

	1931	1930
United Kingdom	1,107	1,867
Continent	8,963	18,290
China	3,100	6,159
Japan	9,530	9,110
Coast Ports	2,345	272
U. S. A.	.....	75
Total	25,005	35,772

Total exports by Rail, 1st to 10th Sept. 1931 3,983
Estimated Mill consumation in Bombay from 1st to 10th Sept. 1931 18,930
Same period last year 18,812
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 10th Sept. 1931 5,15,307
Same time last year 6,67,871

KARACHI STATISTICS.
(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources.)
Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. 1931 to 31st August 1931 10,33,995
Total for the corresponding period last season 10,00,003
Total cotton from 1st Sept. to 31st Aug. 1931 10,35,599
Total for the corresponding period last season 10,97,092

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept 14.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
In full-pressed Bales

	Since 1st Sept. 12-9-31	This year.
Khandesh	171	171
Central-India	64	93
Barsi and Nagar		170
Hyderabad-Gaorani		
Berar	204	1,171
Central Provinces		126
Total Oomras	439	1,731
Dholera		6
N.-W. Provinces		
Rajputana		206
Sind-Punjab		971
Broach	87	1,277
Coompta and Dharwar		267
Westerns-Northerns		175
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	3	87
Cocanada		2
Persian		42
American		
Egyptian and African	691	5,093
Commilla, Burma and other sorts		53
Total	1,220	10,026

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
In full-pressed Bales

	12-9-31 1st Sept. to 4th Sept.	This year.
Europe		10,050
Japan and China	1,375	12,630
Coast Ports	313	2,345
Up-country by Rail		3,933
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		9,256
Total	1,688	38,874

BOMBAY PADTAR OF AMERICAN COTTON.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

The following are the Bombay Padhar approximate Rates of American Cotton new crop, of Universal Standard Grades and U. S. A. Staple standards:—

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER SHIPMENT.

	7/8"		29/32"				
Good Middling	188	191	194	197	201	207	212
Strict Middling	183	186	189	192	196	202	207
Middling	175	178	181	184	188	194	199
OCTOBER SHIPMENT.							
St. Low Middling	166	169	172	175	179	185	190
NOVEMBER SHIPMENT.							
Low Middling	157	160	163	166	170	176	181

CALIFORNIANS (OCT./NOV. SHIPMENT.

	1-1/16"	1-3/32"
Strict Middling	213	215
Good Middling	218	220

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

NO FURTHER ADVANCE ON DEMOCRATIC LINES SHOULD BE ENTERTAINED

—:o:—

British Diehards' Statement Of Policy For R.T.C.

The following general statement of policy of the Indian Empire Society will be laid before the Second Round-Table Conference and is their limits of delegation of British authority that it would be most dangerous to outstep at the presnt time:—

A new situation has arisen owing to the possible withdrawal of a section of the Princes from the scheme of an All-India Federation, which was the basis of the proposals of the Federal Structure Committee of the R.T.C., and the only justification of the formula of "responsibility at the Centre."

We take as the starting point in the formulation of a policy the words of the Prime Minister at the final session of the R.T.C., 19th January, 1931:—

"Now we have gone as far as we can at this moment. You have to go back to India; we have to go back to our own public opinion. You have spoken here subject to reconsideration, subject to the reaction which your public opinion will show to your work; we, Government and Parliamentary representatives alike, have spoken in the same way, and we must also listen to reactions." (p. 498).

This non-committal attitude was also most emphatically confirmed by Lord Peel and Sir Samuel Hoare, who declared that the Conservative Party was not bound by the resolutions of the R. T. C. or their Committees.

NO FURTHER ADVANCE.

The first question which will confront the R. T. C. at any resumed session must be the definition of the powers of the various authorities dealing with India, starting with the Imperial Parliament, the sovereign body from which all authority vested in subordinate authorities derives. As regards the future powers and responsibilities of the Imperial Parliament, we accept the definition proposed by the Government of India in their despatch on the Statutory Commission's Report, dated September 20th, 1930.

No further advance on democratic lines should be entertained except with the proviso that full powers are retained by Parliament to make certain the protection of the masses, the effective safeguarding of the rights of all minorities, including those of the Indian States, and of all other reservations which were made the subject of stipulation by the British delegates at the R. T. C.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

"The Central Executive." We accept the proposals of the Statutory Commission except that we strongly hold that the appointment of Executive Councillors should continue as now to be made by the Crown on the recommendations of the Governor-General through the Secretary of State.

Subject to the above provisions the Central Legislature (Federal or Unitary) should retain its present powers of legislation and voting supply.

The constitution of the Central Legislature should be recast in accordance with the recommendations of the Statutory Commission except that there should be separate electorates for Moslem and other minorities, and that we see no justification for any considerable increase in the size of either House, which can only result in delaying procedure and in adding to expenditure.

IN PROVINCES.

"The Governor." We consider the recommendation of the R.T.C. (p. 302) that the Governor must always act on the advice of his Ministers and never contrary to it, to be peculiarly dangerous and that it should not be accepted.

We propose to define later the powers and responsibility of the Governor which must be definitely laid down.

We accept the recommendations of the Statutory Commission in regard to the control to be exercised by the Legislative Council in the field of provincial administration, "with one vital exception." In view of the facts put forward in their report (Vol. II. pp. 43ff), of the grave communal situation, and of the serious increase in ordinary crime, due to growing contempt for the law that now threatens intenal security through. out India, we are convinced that law and order (Courts and Police) must for a long period be excluded from popular control.

LAW AND ORDER.

It will be remembered that the Statutory Commission, while deciding to hand over the Police to the control of the Legislative Council, clearly showed misgivings which were undoubtedly shared by Indian members of certain provincial committees. They stated that "Law and order is the first interest of every Indian citizen," and while considering that "deterioration in other services" might proceed "without producing a sudden disaster," in the Police, if "carried to a point where the loyalty and discipline of every portion of the Force could not be relied upon, it might have sudden and widespread consequences of the gravest kind upon the general peace." In their "Conclusion," the Commission say that "we have not altered a line of our Report" because of the "events of the last few months in India," which occurred after the "principal recommendations were arrived at." The much graver events which have occurred since the Report was signed might well cause the Commissioners to reconsider a recommendation as to which they evidently felt anxious hesitation, and which appears to us in the light of the most recent experience to be peculiarly dangerous.

ONE MORE JOB.

We favour the inclusion in the Ministry of one or more persons not elected members of the Legislature. We strongly urge also that the post of Deputy Governor be created to control, under the Governor, the courts and the police, as well as for other purposes. The appointment of a Deputy Governor drawn from the All-India services is, in our opinion, absolutely essential. A Governor sent out from England would usually be unduly susceptible to the personal opinion of Indian politicians unless he has the advice of someone with long administrative experience, and standing above all political intrigue. Furthermore, Governors may become incapacitated by illness and are allowed by statute certain periods of leave; unless, therefore, a deputy is available as a substitute, the filling of temporary vacancies in the Governorship will be extremely difficult.

The Deputy Governor should be a member of the Cabinet and would preside in the absence of the Governor.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

"Composition and methods of election." We are strongly opposed to any considerable increase in the personnel of these Council, which can serve no useful purpose and will add to the expenditure already inflated by the the Montagu reforms. The farcical character of popular elections in India has been lucidly explained in Vol. I of the Statutory Commission Report.

BRITISH JUDGES.

We strongly urge that local governments should have control of their High Courts. Centralisation in this respect will make the Courts the prey of interested politicians at the Centre, and will militate against an ultimate Federal Constitution. Judges of the High Courts should be appointed, as now, by the Crown.

It is further essential in our opinion, that contrary to the proposals of the R.T.C. (p. 404) at least a third of the district judgeships should be persons of British nationality or training.

THE SERVICES.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Lee Commission, it is essential that 50 per cent. of the posts of Executive I.C.S. officers and Superintendents of Police should be held by persons of British nationality.

For reasons given in the report of the Statutory Commission (Vol. I. p. 278-280) it is also essential that there should be a substantial British element in the Forests, Irrigation and Medical Services.

It is desirable that officers, whether recruited in Britain or India, who have judicial or administrative duties to perform should be trained in provincial institutions under selected Imperial Service officers, on the lines of the present Police Training Schools.

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers
Zig-Zag
GIVES A FRESH SMOKE AND SPELLS ECONOMY

Rubber From Waste.

(BY MAIL.)

JAPAN, July 28.

The Physical and Chemical Research Institute in Tokio is reported to have recently succeeded in the invention to reproduce rubber from the wastes of rubber goods. This, being one of the three great inventions of late made by the laboratory, is widely attracting the attenton of the public at large. This invention is said to have even successfully undergone experiments three times to prove its economic possibility. The prospective industry based upon this invention will perhaps go so far as to give no small gap on the import of the rubber from abroad to Japan in the future.

(S. K.)

CRISIS IN INDIA

AN HISTORICAL SURVEY

Riddle Of Gandhi

(BY SIR JOHN MARRIOTT)

That the present situation in India is critical will be denied only by those who are ignorant of the facts. Differences of opinion there may well be as to the appropriate solution of the problem by which we are confronted, but that the problem is an anxous and obstinate one there can be no question.

The problem is largely of our own making. Sir Charles Dilke observed in his "Greater Britain" that "the only hard thing that can be said of British rule in India is that it is too good." That is quite true. There would be no "problem" in India to-day had we not been so benevolently anxious to share with our Indian fellow-subjects the blessings we enjoy ourselves: our language, our education, our literature, our social reforms, our democratic system of Government, etc. If there be an Indian "nation", or any semblance of such a thing among the Hindu populations of India, it is we who have made it. How many Indians of the educated classes can exchange ideas with each other except through the medium of the English language. Of all the forces making for "unification" and "nationality" in India that has been by far the strongest, and the others—railways, postal and telegraph systems, and the like—have been mostly furnished by us.

PAST AND PRESENT

Mr. Arthur Duncan, the author of a useful little book ("India in Crisis." Putnam, 5s.) knows India and the Indians. He is, therefore, under no illusion as to the gravity of the crisis which has arisen in its affairs. He starts with a brief but adequate historical sketch of Indian history, and then plunges into an analysis of Indian Nationalism and into a sketch of the rapid degeneration of the National Congress. In the earlier days of this were men like Dadabhai Naoroji and G. K. Gokhale—by general consent the greatest constructive leader that Indian nationalism has ever had—who struggled hard to keep the Congress within the bounds of common sense, who laboured to impress upon their countrymen the enormous debt which they owed to British rule, and urged them to remain loyal to that rule, less from motives of gratitude than of self-interest.

To leaders of this type there succeeded leaders like B. G. Tilak—a fanatical Mahratta Brahman, like Chandra Pal and Arabinda Ghose, who did not share with their predecessors any admiration—albeit academic—for the British Raj. Still less does Mr. Gandhi, to whom Mr. Duncan devotes a whole chapter, and an exceedingly interesting chapter it is, compact with penetrating analysis, ending on a note of interrogation: "Is Mr. Gandhi a simple-minded saint, or a clever and cunning politician?" That he is a clever politician none surely can doubt, but are the alternatives really exclusive?

TOLL OF THE WAR.

Pausing to summarise—briefly but graphically—India's magnificent war effort, Mr. Duncan proceeds to take up a "less edifying narrative." One item of the war record I had not previously realised, and it is very impressive. Among the Imperial Service troops—troops maintained by the Feudatory States for Imperial purposes—the dead exceeded the wounded by 50 per cent.—1,529 against 1,011. The total casualties in the Indian Army were 117,846, of whom 53,496 (exclusive of 1,063 British officers attached to Indian units) were killed or died from various causes.

The sequence of events from the historic announcement of August, 1917, down to the Report of the Simon Commission and the Round Table Conference, is duly chronicled by Mr. Duncan, and many people, I feel sure, will be glad to keep this clear and accurate chronicle handy for reference. Meanwhile, they will be wise to ponder very carefully his most moderately stated "conclusions." The problems that lie ahead, as he justly observes, "have passed beyond the capacity of the political theorist or merely sentimental 'friend of India'. They need clear thinking and thorough knowledge, ..." Indeed they do, and in the belief that Mr. Duncan's little book will conduce to both, I commend it to the readers of the "Sunday Times."

PURCHASING PRIVATE RAILWAYS.

Assembly Committee's Recommendations

SIMLA, Sept. 9.
(By Mail).

The following is the text of the report of the Committee appointed by the Assembly in April last to consider what action should be taken when the opportunity to purchase the Bengal and North Western and Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway system occurs on the 31st December, 1932 and to make recommendations.

The Government members on our Committee consider that it would most probably be in the best interests of India to allow the option of purchasing the railway on December 31, 1932. to lapse, and to rely on negotiating independently with the company. They consider that it should be possible to make an offer which, while much more favourable to the Government than the contract terms, would nevertheless be sufficiently favourable to secure agreement to a sale by the company. They consider, moreover, that by negotiating on these lines it is much more probable that an arrangement could be made which would be within the financial resources of the Government of India during the next years.

The remaining members of the Committee, however, have been more impressed by the fact that if the option to purchase on December 31, 1932, is not exercised, the Government will, under the existing agreement, be left with no absolute right to purchase until 49 years later.

NEGOTIATIONS.

We recommend that Government should enter into negotiations with the two companies to obtain from them an option to purchase the lines on the most favourable terms on the 31st December 1937. subject to one year's notice, or, if possible, on the 31st December of any earlier year, again subject to one year's notice.

We observe that the contracts relating to the working of the Tirhoot Railway by the Bengal and North Western Railway Company terminate automatically on the 31st December 1932. We recommend that the question whether the working of the Tirhoot railway should be entrusted to the Bengal and North Western Railway Company during the five years (or shorter period) for which we suggest that the option to purchase the Bengal and North Western Railway should be obtained, should be determined by the terms on which it is possible to obtain this option to arrange with the company for working the Tirhoot Railway during this period.

The contracts relating to the working of the Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway by the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company can be terminated on 31st December 1932, or on the 31st December in any subsequent year. We recommend that the question whether the working of the Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway should be entrusted to the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company during the five years (or shorter period) for which we suggest that the option to purchase the Rohilkund Kumaon Railway should be obtained should be determined by the terms on which it is possible to obtain this option and to arrange with the company for working the Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway during this period.

REASONABLE TERMS.

In the event of its proving impossible to reach agreement with the Bengal and North Western and Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Companies on the terms recommended in paragraph 3, we recommend that the Government should explore other lines for reaching agreement which would insure to the Government the opportunity to purchase on reasonable terms, and that the Government should again consult a committee of the Assembly for the purpose of reconsidering the position as regards the management of the Tirhoot and Lucknow-Bareilly Railways.—A. P.

SHOLAPUR ACCORDS WECOME TO ANEY

Procession And Flag Salutation.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 12.

On his arrival here this morning, Mr. M. S. Aney, President-designate of the Sholapur District Congress Conference to be held this afternoon in the Meconiche Theatre was accorded a very enthusiastic reception at the railway station and the local national militia gave him a Salute of Honour.

From the station Mr. Aney was directly taken to the Meconiche Theatre where a big new national flag was hoisted. A large gathering of distinguished personalities from all over Maharashtra including Mr. Gokhale of the Poona "Kesari", Mr. Karandikar, Pleader from Satara and others were present. In a brief aspeech Mr. Aney asked every body present to protect the honour of the flag and to keep it always flying.

After the close of this pleasing function Mr. Aney seated in a car was taken to the city in a procession in which thousands of citizens participated.

INDIAN PAPER for INDIAN PUBLICATIONS

Paper of the finest quality for all classes of Book Printing is now manufactured in India.

THE TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS are the leading makers of these papers-Indian Bamboo and Indian Grasses are the principal raw materials used in their manufacture.

Samples will willingly be sent on application.
Lend your support to this Indian Industry.

Specify
ELEPHANT BRAND PAPER
always

Genuine Titaghur Paper is packed under labels bearing the above registered Trade Mark.

THE TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
MAKERS OF HIGH CLASS PAPERS.
BOMBAY AGENTS: KILLICK NIXON & Co.
Please mention this paper when replying.

NOTES FROM THE S.M.C. STATES

(From A Correspondent.)

SANGLI, Sept. 7.

The Ranee Saheb of Sangli has organized a series of lectures, the object of which is to make clear rights of women uder Hindu Law, to explain to them the usefulness of the basic principles of sanitation and hygiene and to make them aware of the Home Education of Children. For this purpose lectures will be delivered on every Friday by distinguished men. The first lecture was given by Prof. G. R. Abhyankar on Friday last in the Mahila Vidyalaya, Sangli when he explained to the women of the town, the new spirit of the times, when women stand to the forefront and share equally with men the duties and responsibilities, in the national awakening. He reminded them to follow the times.

Rao Bahadur Surve, the Diwan of Kolhapur interviewed by a representative of "Dnanaprakash" stated that he did not want to make any announcement regarding Reforms for he never wanted to make a show of Reforms, and to fool the world of shadow.

Messrs. Mane and Havre as was reported in my letter, were arrested and subsequently sentenced for disobeying the Magistrate's order.

There appears to be something like a stir in Miraj on account of a lecture delivered by Mr. Uttackar when he asked the people to be self-dependent and not to rely on those who may be working in the movement with something in view. The committee appointed to frame the constitution of the Assembly is doing work rapidly.

JAMKHANDI REFORMS.

The example of Sangli, Aundh, Phaltan and other S. M. C. States where Legislative Councils are established is followed by Jamkhandi. The Chief of Jamkhandi has recently appointed a committee to frame a constitution of legislative assembly for his State. The Chief Saheb, as is well known, represents the S. M. C. States in the Princes' Chamber. In view of the importance of the conclusions arrived at after the deliberations of the R. T C., smaller States are bound to be affected. To safeguard the rights of his own State he has appointed Dewan Bahadur Latthe to be his adviser.

HOW TO WRITE TO THE PRESS?

Then read A PRIMER ON JOURNALISM a most valuable book on the subject. Those who have a craving for writing to the press should have a copy. Highly appreciated by the press and the public.

PRICE Rs. 1-8-0 post free.

Apply to:—
"INDIAN STATES & ZAMINDARIES", OFFICE,
Residency, Hyderabad-Dn.

COSTLY CHANGES IN SCHOOL BOOKS.

A Timely Protest.

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CAMP, Sept. 8.

There is a general cry amongst the student world and general public of Kathiawar about time to time changes of books of English, History and almost all subjects. The poor students have to suffer much. The changes in books are more done for the pleasure of educational authorities and less for reformative purposes. Sjt. D. B. Shukla of Rajkot had referred this matter to the authorities. A general appeal is issued by Mr. Shukla to protest against this autocratic policy of educational authorities and to gather strength for compelling them to stop such practices. There are many States in Kathiawar in which one sees such changes.

HIGH RENTS IN CALCUTTA.

Tenants' Associaion Formed.

(From Our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

A Tenants' Association has been formed in Calcutta with Mr. N. C. Ghosh, B.L., as Secretary for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear on the landlords to bring down the rates of rents of premises let out to tenants who have been very hard hit owing to the abnormal slump in trade, retrenchment, reduction in salaries and unemployment. The Association has appointed the Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation for relief by lowering the Corporation rates on such premises as aforesaid. The Anglo-Indian community has reinforced the reports of the Association by joining it under the leadership of Dr. H. W. B. Moreno. There is a talk of resort to Satyagraha if the house-owners prove intractable.

LANDHOLDERS' CONFERENCE.

A Conference of landholders of Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Assam was held in the local residence of the Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Derbhanga on the 3rd instant. The Raja Bahadur of Hinwam presided. The Conference resolved to request the Maharaja Derbhanga to press for joint electorate and bicameral legislatures in those provinces where they are wanted by the people at the Round Table Conference and also for the extension of constitutional reforms to the Chotanagpur District.

Field Factory & Workshop.

Railway Retrenchment—Inquiry Court Meets—Unsatisfactory Terms—German Disputes And Arbitration—If State Won't?—U. S. Building Scheme—What The Crisis Means—Austrian Unions—French Labour Market—A Survey—Paid—Holidays—Coal Crisis—Wanted International Action.

ISSUE BETWEEN RAILWAY BOARD AND FEDERATION.

—:o:—

Is It Fair On Part Of Court Of Inquiry To Create New Parties To Dispute?

(By "TRADE UNIONIST.")

The Court of Inquiry appointed by the Government of India in regard to the Railway Retrenchment Dispute, has commenced its sitting in Bombay. By the very nature of its constitution and terms of reference this Court cannot be,—as it is not,—the proper machinery competent to investigate all the points at issue with a view to the settlement of the dispute and appraise its merits. Only the wildest stretch of imagination can dictate a policy like the one adopted by the Executive Council of the Railwaymen's Federation, namely, to seek to get from the Court an authoritative ruling which it has neither power nor the authority to give. It can only inquire into the specific points referred to it. The leaders of the Federation must be fully conscious of such an obvious fact. Yet they have elected to appear before the Court, which they would not accept. And, the proceedings of the Court do not suggest that they adhere to what they were asked to do by the Executive Council of the Federation. An inquiry by the Court is a subtle attempt to liquidate the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and the participation of the spokesmen of the Federation in the proceedings of Court will obviously mean that they are willing to be parties to such liquidation. In the whole course of the protracted negotiations in regard to the dispute there were only two parties—the All-India Railwaymen's Federation speaking for all-Railway workers on the one side and the Railway Board on the other. It has been so recognised and acted upon till the Court began its work. By issuing invitations to individual Unions it has created new parties to the dispute. It is a fact that the policy of retrenchment pursued in some Railways has not been as harsh as it has been on others.

WARNING TO LEADERS.

A recognition of this fact should form the fundamental basis from which we have to look at the Court and the implications of Terms of Reference. It will inquire only into such questions as:

(a) Whether the retrenchment has resulted in improper conditions of work.

(b) Whether the terms allowed to the retrenched staff are reasonable.

(c) Whether there has been victimization or favouritism and

(d) Whether the staff discharged on the ground of retrenchment can or should be given any assurance of engagement.

What do these questions imply? What do they lead to? Do they even attempt to explore the basic policy? The net result of this inquiry will be the massing of conflicting evidence on absolutely immaterial points which cannot lead to a correct appraisement of the merits of the question at issue as brought out in the correspondence that has transpired between the Federation and the Railway Board.

But, it is not yet too late for Messrs. Mehta, Ghi and Joshi to retrieve the position. Let them stick to their declaration and act up to the mandate of the Federation. The General Council of the Federation at Madras asked its spokesmen to get an authoritative ruling from the Court that it will inquire into the points raised by the Federation. Let them do it without indulging in wordy heroics. The status and authority of the Federation are at stake. It is for them to restore the Fedration to its rightful position first and then get the ruling that they have been asked to get from the Court. Will they do it? They have not, because that would mean facing the inevitable, ultimately for which obviously, they were never prepared. They have betrayed the Railway workers in the most treacherous manner.

Court Will they do it?

ON WITH THE BALLOT

Let us come to the root of the dispute We have pointed out the most unsatisfactory nature of the Terms of Reference of the Court. We have also seen that constitutionally it cannot go beyond the specific points referred to it. It will not inquire into:

(1) Whether retrenchment was necessary, (2) if it was necessary, whether there was any way other than discharge of workers, (3) if discharge was necessary whether the policy pursued by the Railways concerned was the right policy or whether there was any other alternative course which, while producing the desired result, would not impose avoidable and unnecessary hardships on the workers.

In other words, we have to accept the principle in the Government policy, and it is this that has been challenged. Any inquiry which cannot discuss the policy and alternative measures to obviate the necessity for retrenchment cannot be complete and, therefore, cannot be satisfactory. No Trade Unionist worth his salt, can be a party to an inquiry which cannot proceed on a truly comprehensive basis. Under such circumstances there is no business for the A.I.R.F. to be before this Court. Let it revert to its old decision and proceed with the ballot. An inquiry which cannot consider the fate of 40,000 men who produced the bumper profits for the Railways can have no meaning. But the leaders of the Federation have elected to co-operate and thus stand exposed as the last monument of reformist leadership.

BREAD REVOLT IF STATE WON'T ACT.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass, Aug. 4.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour, called upon President Hoover either to summon the country's economists and businessmen into conference over remedies for unemployment, or "to admit that the present economic structure of the country is an absolute failure."

Speaking before the annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, Green warned of "a rebellion of the army of the unemployed which will upset our present political system unless industry and the Government cooperate with labour."

He ridiculed the confident predictions of economists in 1929 that depression would be over in less than a year, and asserted that the winter of 1931-32 would be full of distress because the people's immediate resources, chiefly savings, would be exhausted.

"There must be something wrong" said he, "with a country of such resources as ours, where there are 6,000,000 persons out of work with 25,000,000 dependent on them for support.

"The balance is wrong and our whole economic structure has been affected. The duty rests with society to balance it so that this suffering may be remedied."

—"Chicago Tribune."

HUGE U. S. BUILDING SCHEME SET IN MOTION

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—One of the most ambitious public building programs that the country has yet undertaken, involving expenditure of dol. 300,000,000, will be well under way by fall, according to an announcement by President Hoover. The gigantic project is expected to prove the most effective means of counteracting unemployment conditions during the coming winter.

According to a Treasury statement on the progress of the building program which the President made public, the preliminaries have been worked out and are almost completed and the construction schedule is moving ahead rapidly. A total of 758 public buildings have been authorized at a cost of about dol. 45,300,000. The report further states that six additional projects were completed in the 60 days prior to July 15, bringing the number of completed buildings to 57, at a cost of dol. 25,326,876.

AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Actual work on the present program will start, according to the President's announcement, just as soon as governmental machinery can be set in action. Almost immediate relief for the present distressing, unemployment situation is expected to result from the extensive building projects. Contracts for the total dol. 300,000,000 will, it is said, be awarded before September. Expenditure will be extended over a period of years, and the burden on the Treasury will be spread out to make it lighter to bear.

At the same time President Hoover issued a report by Secretary of Labour William N. Doak, revaling that "splendid results" have been obtained from the Government's employment services.

Doak reported that the service had found jobs for 281,769 unemployed from April 1 to July 31. During the same period, he said, all affiliated and co-operative employment agencies combined had obtained work for 638,689, idle men and women.—"Chicago Tribune."

Present Economic Crisis Is Sign Of Failure Of Capitalism.

"International Economic Situation" was one of the important subjects considered by the Executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions at Berlin in July last. There was a thorough discussion on the general economic crisis and the Financial crisis in Germaay.

In these discussions it was laid down that the anarchy of the system of production and the negligence of the leaders of modern capitalism had never before led to so grave a situation. Unrestricted capitalism, allowing free course to monopolistic greed and the domination of speculators has brought Germany to a disaster which threatens to involve all the civilised peoples. The latest incidents, above all, give very strong evidence of the complete failure of capitalism and prove the soundness of the principles which have for ten years past been advanced by the I. F. T. U. It is highly satisfactory to be able to say that the principles of international solidarity and of the mutual rapprochement of the peoples, for which the working class has always stood, are now owing to the pressure of events, irresistibly gaining ground in public opinion. One of the most urgent tasks of the labour organisations of all lands is to utilise present conditions, which are propitious to Labour policy, and to redouble their efforts to give effect to their demands.

The primary necessity of the moment is to salvage the German economic system and with it, that of the whole of Europe. The action taken by President Hoover was a great step towards political conciliation and economic rehabilitation. This action, although mainly financial in scope, is meeting with great political difficulties. The working classes of Germany, France, Great Britain and other countries can set a good example of unshakeable solidarity and thus exert powerful and healthy influence on the work begun in London. But this is not all that is necessary to restore economic prosperity and to consolidate world peace. If the sacrifices made are not to be in vain, the mischievous powers of individualist capitalism must be overcome. One of the chief means to be adopted is the provision of capital for the countries in need of it, in order to put into opertion a gigantic programme providing work for some 25 millions of unemployed. Such a scheme can only succeed if there is state control of the credit system in all lands, with the co-operation of the working class, and the establishment of a wages policy which shall restore to the mass a degree of purchasing power which is once more in keeping with the increase in productivity.

It is then the first duty of the organisations affiliated with the I. F. T. U. to use all their influence towards promoting the success of the negotiations now in progress, thus putting an end to a dangerous financial and political situation. But it is also their duty to take strong and persistent action to promote international understanding among the peoples, world peace and the establishment of a more rational economic system, built up on confidence and justice, on the lines laid down by the competent bodies of the working class.

ARBITRATION OF LABOUR DISPUTES

(I.F.T.U.) The official Labour Gazette (Reichsarbeits blatt) issued by the German Ministry of Labour has just published statistics of the conciliation system which enable us to draw certain important deductions as to the relations between capital and labour in Germany in the last year. Under German law, a distinction is made between disputes which are settled by conciliation committees or a state conciliator by means of an award and those in respect of which proposals may be made for them to be declared binding. Under German labour law decisions on disputes over collective agreements may, when the conciliator or conciliation committee has issued an award, be declared binding, if one or both of the parties in question are not willing to accept it. The declaration that the award is binding will in such cases have the force of law.

We give the following survey over the last 3 years: Cases leading only to award: 1928: 6037, 1929: 7109, 1930: 4017; Cases leading to declarations making decision binding: 1928: 1814, 1929: 1481, 1930: 826.

The considerable decline in resorting to conciliation does not mean that there has been any decrease in labour disputes: there were, on the contrary, very bitter conflicts both in 1929 and 1930, due to the employers' assaults on wages. But there has been a great increase in the settlement of disputes by free agreement and it is this tendency which is responsible for the decreasing resort to conciliation procedure.

Of the 4843 cases, affecting 12.761,135 workers and salaried employees, 3760 came before conciliation boards and 257 before conciliators. It is significant that the National Minister of Labour was in 39 cases forced to appoint a so-called "special conciliator." It is also a notable fact that in these 39 cases, 14 were concerned with wages and salaries, and 15 with wages and salaries in connection with working hours. Only in 2 cases was a special conciliator needed for disputes dealing with working hours only.

In 826 other cases application was made for a binding declaration: in 597 of these cases, the workers proposed the procedure.

It is typical of every crisis that labour disputes arising out of employers' assaults on wages are numerically fewer than in times of good trade. An increase in labour law disputes on the other hand, is evidence of the strength and advantageous position of the trade unions. But the embitterment of the masses increases in proportion as labour disputes decline: and the results would infallibly be harmful, especially for Germany, if the conciliation machinery were maintained in the interests of the employers and of capital, so that the reduction of wages and salaries would to a certain extent have the sanction of the state. The organised workers of Germany demand that the conciliation system shall be used to protect those who are economically weak—which the employers are 'not'!

A SURVEY OF THE FRENCH LABOUR MARKET

(I. F. T. U.) Late in the spring of 1931 the number of unemployed in France was over 250,000 and there were also about a million workers on short time, in spite of which there are still many workers who seek work in France, and in some cases find it. The latter phenomenon, which sounds rather contradictory, is due to the fact that both in normal times and in crises, there is always a demand for labour in cerain trades, even if the number of unemployed workers is very considerable. There is still a demand for land-workers in France: it is in industry that the demand for workers has fallen off, partly, no doubt, because many imigrants who come to France as land-workers have since entered the ranks of industry.

DEMAND-SUPPLY FIGURES.

To judge of the situation as a whole, we must study the statistics of the demand and supply of labour. Hence the "Voix du Peuple", the monthly magazine of the French trade union centre, (C.G.T.) has recently published a survey of the kind dealing with the years 1929 and 1930.

We learn from the survey that in 1929 the number of workers for whom work was found was still high, but it declined steadily in 1930. In the months of May, August and September, 1929, the maximum figures were reached—i.e. 20,000, 27,000 and 24,000 per week, while the corresponding fiugures in 1930 were 17,000 21,000 and 19,000. For the other 9 months of the year the statistics of both years are very much alike. Not till October 1930, did a sharp decline set in comparison with the fiugures of 1929, the loss being from 2000 to 3000 per week. By September, 1930, demand and supply were pretty nearly balancing, and by the end of 1930, the number seeking work had become no less than five times as great as the vacancies. The number of unemployed persons in receipt of public aid from departmental and local authorities confirm this impression, although these figures do not as a rule give even an approximate idea of the true state of things.

During the first 9 months of 1930 the number of unemployed in receipt of public aid was not great, being only about 1000 per month. From October, however, the curve moved sharply upwards, being 1600 at the end of October, 4800 at the end of November and 13,000 at the beginning of 1931.

IMMIGRANT LABOUR.

As to the attitude of the "free" trade unions to the question of immigrant labour—about 2,400,000 of the 21,000,000 persons earning their livelihood in France are foreigners—Jouhaux, general secretary of the French C.G.T. made a very strong statement at the last meeting of the General Council of the C.G.T., declaring that "French labour will never turn against the workers of lands which are going through much worse times than ourselves. French Labour does not dream of building up its own prosperity on the sufferings of others. We shall defend the rights of French workers without violating international solidarity."

RATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

Jouhaux however considers it necessary that the Labour available should be rationally distributed. This is moreover evident from the fact that the chief demand for work comes from the Department de la Seine, that is to say, Paris and its immediate vicinity. Of the vacancies filled by private employment agencies in 1930, no less than 411,000 of the total 597,000 (69 per cent.) were in this department. The economic crisis has of late made this problem yet more acute. The French Parliament has two bills before it, both dealing with the rational organisation of immigration and the treatment to be accorded to foreign landworkers.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

For the better regulation of the labour available, the C.G.T. demands "that private employment agencies shall either be completely abolished, or shall at least be placed under state control." At present there are two kinds of employment agencies: 1. private agencies, which find work in return for payment; and 2, public Labour Exchanges, which are registered and free of charge: these are managed by the employers' organisations, the workers' organisations, friendly societies, etc. Furthermore, foreign workers while still in their own countries are also engaged by employers sometimes through immigration agencies, sometimes through employers' own agents; sometimes too, labour contracts are concluded with the foreign workers personally, which necessitates individual contract with the employer and thus does offer better guarantees for a safer appointment than mass recruitment; even then, however, it is necessary to have the consent of the Central Immigration Office in Paris, and the labour contract thus approved has to be produced by the workers in the competent French consulate, where it is essential to his being granted a permit for entrance into France, without being prohibited from working.

INADVISABLE.

An article on this subject occurring in the official gazette of the German National Ministry of Labour contains the following passage: "Under the present conditions of the French labour market, it is very inadvisable for anyone to go to France to seek work. Even before the present crisis, official warnings against seeking work in France have had to be issued in Germany". This same advice is equally applicable to other countries.

AUSTRIAN TRADE UNIONS.

—:o:—

(I. F. T. U.) The Year Book for 1930 issued by the Austrian Trade Unions states that the total membership of the Austrian trade unions has fallen by 82,073, to 655,204. "The reason for this," writes Ed. Straas in "Arbeit und Wirtschaft," the journal of the Austrian trade union centre, "is very obvious. The Report records the fact that big concerns which used to employ thousands of workers have now reduced their staffs to a few hundreds! The reports from the federal provinces give a clear picture of how industry is being ruined. This is why the membership has fallen. Regrettable as this decline is, it was to be expected, for every economic crisis means a fall in trade union membership."

At the end of 1930 there were in Austria 38 national unions, 3024 local branches and 655,204 trade unions members. Of these latter, 513,087 (78.3 per cent.) were men and 142.117 (21.7 per cent) women; there has been little change in the respective percentages of men and women. The percentage of manual to non-manual workers in the total trade union membership is 64.2 per cent. to 35.8 per cent. The finances of the "free" trade unions have not been unaffected by the unemployment the past year. Income was reduced by 1.9 million schillings and 95.8 per cent of this income was again expended. The total expenditure on benefits amounted to 7,600,000 schillings, of which 4,400,000 was spent on unemployment benefit alone: in fact, 19.4 per cent. of the total expenditure went to unemployment benefit. The income per head for the year was 35.8 schillings, expenditure 34.3 schillings and benefit 12.4 schillings. Assets amounted to 45.4 schillings per head.

Paid Holiday For French Workers.

(I.F.T.U.) Before beginning its summer holidays, the French Parliament passed a bill on paid annual holidays for workers in industry, commerce and agriculture. Every workers who, under a labour agreement has been over a year in the service of his employer, is entitled to a consecutive holiday of 1 week. If the labour contract has been in operation for more than 3 years, the holiday must be at least 2 weeks. Children under 16 are entitled to 2 weeks' holiday for the whole of the first two post-school years, no matter how short a time they have been in the service of the employer.

After many years of service with the same firm, workers are entitled to longer holidays, as follows: 4 days after 30 to 35 years, 6 days after 35 to 40 years, 8 days after 40 to 45 years, 10 days after 45 to 50 years, and 14 days after 50 or more years.

Another clause in the Act lays down that more favourable conditions, based either on custom or on collective agreement, are not to be prejudiced by the present provisions.

As for the amount of the payment, each worker receives for each day of holiday the wage of a normal working day, payment in kind (which, of course, is not received on holiday) being duly converted into the equivalent in cash.

If the labour contract is terminated before the worker has had his holidays, without any serious offence on his part, he is entitled to a holiday in proportion to his length of service with his employer. If he himself gives notice, or he is dismissed for a serious offence, he forfeits this right. The dates of the holidays are to be fixed at the beginning of the year by the manager in agreement with the workers.

Employers are forbidden to offer money or other compensation in lieu of holidays, or to give any orders for work to be done in holidays. The employer may claim the refund of the holiday money, however, if he finds that the worker has worked for some other firm in his holidays. Up to 1933 this Act is to be in force only for firms employing more than 5 workers.

R. Lenoir (Secretary of the French national centre) welcomes the new legislation in a leading article in "Peuple", but points out that in many cases it was actuated less by a sincere desire for social justice on the part of members of parliament than by their desire to stand well with their constituencies in the approaching elections. Many of the members simply want to "vote in principle for legislation which will rank them among the friends of Labour". And they rely on the inertia of the senate for providing the necessary restrictions and delays! It is not a good thing that the bill should have been rushed through parliament before its holidays with little discussion and few amendments. "Our old senators", says Lenoir, "are slow to move when a bill drafted with so little circumspection and enthusiasm is submitted to their examination, in the hope of their showing it down. Months will pass in that pious contemplation which always takes place in such cases. Most of the members of the Lower House and the Government expect the Senate to put obstacles in the way of rash (!) legislation and to expose the catastrophal results and irreparable damage(!) which would follow the passing of a bill which would actually give the workers the right to a fortnight's rest once a year."

Miners' Demand For International Coal Conference.

WORLD COLLAPSE THREATENED.

GREAT BRITAIN.

(I. F. T. U.S.—In the great debate in the British House of Commons on the question of the reorganisation of the British coal industry, E. Shinwell, Minister of Mines, (In the Labour Government) made the following statement. "The Polish Government is in favour of an international agreement for coal production. The French Government has come to the conclusion that something must be done to regulate the flow of coal into France, and the decree which has been issued is based on a reduction of 20 per cent of coal imports on the average of three preceding years and 10 per cent on home production. What is to be the effect on our imports I can only speculate, but from information at my disposal Great Britain may lose something like 600,000 tons, while Belgium, who has been pouring coal into France, will lose 2,000,000 tons. There will be a very considerable reduction also of Polish imports. The percentage reduction for the various countries will be as follows: Great Britain 6.6; Belgium and Luxemburg 50.03; United States 89.12; Germany 10.47; Netherlands 63.28; Poland 56.27; so that Great Britain will suffer less than other countries. The British Mining Association has decided to send a deputation to the French Government at the request of the French importers. "That being the position, we should proceed as quickly as possible to organise an international agreement".

On another occasion Shinwell spoke as follows: "As regards our export trade, 'I have come at the definite conclusion that no solutian is possible outside an international agreement.' The coal problem is a European one. Unfortunately the British coal-owners have not yet agreed among themselves. Some still believe they can recapture the trade lost in recent years. It is a vain dream".

UNITED STATES.

At the conclusion of a two-day conference between employers, officials of the Mine Workers' Union and Doak, Secretary of Labour, a proposal was made in Labour quarters that a national conference should be held to examine the situation of the coal industry. When the negotiations were over, Doak remarked: We have heard both the miners and the operators, but have reached no conclusions. "The president of the United Mine Workers of America spoke as follows: "We think conditions in the bituminous industry are desperate from a human standpoint and are steadily getting worse, and therefore believe a conference should be called". The official journal of the United Mine Workers writes as follows on the question: "Unless business executives and the coal operators join with the United Mine Workers of America to extricate the bituminous coal industry from the chaos which dominates it to-day, the 'Federal Government must exercise its sovereign power and reorganize the industry by legislative fiat.' When industry in America was running at its height, a few years ago, more than 800,000 men were employed in and around the mines. But in 1930 less than 500,000 were employed and these only made a hand-to-mouth living. For the first four months of 1931, the output of bituminous coal was 36,000,000 tons less than during the same period in 1930; 58,000,000 tons less than in 1929; 39,000,000 tons less than in 1928, and 76,000,000 tons less than in 1927." "The coal miners", adds the Journal, "are unable by themselves to remedy the depression in the coal mining industry." "If management and business are impotent, or simply will not try to find the way out, then Government must step in and point the way".

AUSTRALIA.

In the Australian Press we read that the tragedy of Australian coal-mining is solely due to the incapacity and ignorance of the coal-owners, who have failed in the maintenance of their monopoly. This is the view of the Labour Government of New South Wales, which had officially predicted the catastrophe. The Labour Party has submitted a new bill, demanding an office for the management of all mines. Under this bill unprofitable mines would be closed and the workers transferred to other industries. Other proposals are for the introduction of better methods of production, and for the prevention of waste, the organisation of the manufacture of bye-products and possibly, the fixing of prices at the pit-heads. The Office proposed would also fix the dividends of shareholders and act as a court of arbitration besides.

(Continued on page 10).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Ganesh Chaturthi: Public Holiday, Banks closed.

WEDNESDAY, September 16.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 17.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

DIVAN—HANSGAURI, wife of Pranlal Hariprasad Divan died on Monday evening at 9 p.m. at her residence, Dongre Building, Chikal Wadi, Tardeo. Uthamana ceremony on Wednesday, the 16th at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

CENTRAL BOARD OF BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The office of the board is now at "Gaya building" (2nd floor) Musjid Bunder Road. The opening ceremony was performed by B. N. Maheshori on Saturday the 5th instant.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Ganpati Lecture series begins to-day (Tuesday) when Mr. K. M. Munshi will deliver the inaugural address at 6-30 p.m. in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road.

"F" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the prohibition Sub-Committee of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's office in Parel.

KONKAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Traffic Staff of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company have sent in a contribution of Rs. 382-14-3 to the Central Committee of the Konkan Flood Relief Fund.

D. T. MODEST DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in the Damodher Thackersey Mooljee Charitable Dispensaries, two, at Ripon Road and one, at Kalachowki Road, during the month of August 1931, was 3935 out of whom 1709 were males, 226 females and children.

DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the last month of August 1931 the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Bombay dispensary was 1313. Among them the number of new admission was 316.

WORKERS AND PEASANTS BANKING AND PROVIDENT ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The 1st Swarajya Bond Drawing Function which will take place at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road under the Presidentship of Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, at 3 p.m. to-day (15th instant.)

VADNAGERA NAGER MANDAL.

The 23rd annual gathering of this institution will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Shri Gujrati Hindu Stree Mandal Hall, Girgaum Back Road, under the presidentship of Mr. Dulerai Chhotalal Anjaria. The Programme includes ras, garbas, recitation, songs.

B. P. C. C. VOLUNTEERS' CENTRAL BOARD.

Under the auspices of the Central Board of the Volunteers of the B. P. C. C. arrangement will be made to open the Training Camp for Volunteers at the "F" Ward. So, those who are willing to take training in the Ward should see personally the Secretary of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee.

BHULESHWAR PICKETERS' CONFERENCE.

A conference of the "C" ward Picketters will be held to-day (Tuesday) at the Committee's Office, (Chhotalal Bhuvan,) Kalbadevi at 9-0 p.m. (S. T.)

GANPATI FESTIVAL FUNCTIONS

The following are to-day's functions in connection with Ganpati Festival:—

At J. K. Building, Gamdevi:—3-30 p.m.—Dr. Savarkar's lecture; 4-30 p.m.—Pravachan; 8-30, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's lecture; 9-30 p.m. Bharat Bal S. Mela.

At Dattatraya (Jaoji) Building, Chikalwadi: 5-30 p.m. Mr. P. Baloo's lecture; 9-30 p.m. singing, dialogue etc.

At Dubash Lane Girgaum Back Lane:—Mr. H. P. Choksi lecture 6.30 p.m.

At Bhageshwar Bhuvan, Dadar:—8 a.m. flag salutation; 9 a.m. installation of image, 9-30 a.m. Congress Harijan Mela.

At Bhaoo Daji Bhuvan, Matunga:—9 a.m. procession; 11 a.m. installation and puja; 4 p.m. Sjt. S. K. Patil's lecture; 5 p.m. povadas; 9 p.m. Bhajan. At Keshav Bag:—Installation of Shri Ganapati at 10 a.m. and at 8-30 p.m. Singing by Nutan Sammitra Mela.

Westerham To Win The St. Leger Plate.

—:o:—

SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

(BY "HAPHAZARD.")

1ST RACE.
(1) AMAN.
(2) MUSHOOR.
(3) RAZA KHAN.
(F) COLLECTOR.

2ND RACE.
(1) FARMAN.
(2) MALIK BIG.
(3) SHORT CUT.
(F) BLACK BERRY.

3RD RACE.
(1) SPA.
(2) ALEXANDER THE GREAT
(3) TEARFUL.
(F) QUICK TOY.

4TH RACE.
(1) ROI DE MONTAGUE.
(2) SOME LADY.
(3) FINDER GEE.
(F) CHALK.

5TH RACE.
(1) AL HAMIL.
(2) SCINDIA.
(3) RED STAR.
(F) MOLEY KING.

6TH RACE.
(1) OLD SCAR.
(2) DEVAKA.
(3) ROSETTE.
(F) TANGIERS.

7TH RACE.
(1) WESTERHAM.
(2) HOPPY.
(3) VIJAY KUMAR.
(F) ROSCOMMON.

8TH RACE.
(1) KUM BAK.
(2) HILL COTT.
(3) GALUMPH.
(F) ATHBOY.

9TH RACE.
(1) KABAILA.
(2) SHAHANA.
(3) EMPIRE.
(F) LION.

G. I. P. STRIKERS' CASE RULED OUT

Court Of Inquiry Hears Witnesses

FEDERATION OPENS ITS CASE

The Railway Inquiry Court, at its resumed sitting at the Secretariat on Monday, recorded the evidence of a number of witnesses who had filed written complaints about their discharge from service. Some of the independent witnesses wanted the Federation to fight their cases and their evidence would be recorded when the Federation

A CASE OF DISMISSAL.

The Court first examined complaints of men from the G. I. P Railway. The first witness of the day was Mr. T. W. Fowler, formerly a ticket collector. His complaint was that he was discharged from service as a result of a scuffle between him and the Assistant Station Master of Victoria Terminus on July 18. The witness admitted that he assaulted the Station Master and was assaulted in return. He also admitted that he was taken to the G. I. Hospital by the railway police and the doctor in his certificate had stated that he was smelling of alchohol. He was put up before Mr. Boman Behram, Honorary Magistrate, who fined him Rs. 20.

MERITS OF PROSECUTION.

The Chairman of the Court Mr. Justice Murphy asked the witness if the prosecution was not for disorderly behaviour in a public place.

Witness: That is what they stated there!

Chairman: You assaulted an officer on duty? Yes I did so but under provocation. Don't you think, Sir, I was wrongly discharged?

Cross-examined by Sir Jamshed Kanga, Counsel for the Railways, witness admitted that his pay was reduced from Rs. 80 to Rs. 70 from November last.

Counsel: Was it not because you committed a fraud in respect of railway tickets? No, Sir, the whole matter was misrepresented to the authorities.

But you accepted the reduction? Yes, I had to.

NOT CASE OF RETRENCHMENT.

Counsel pointed out from records that before the education in the salary was effected the case was fully investigated. He handed over to the Court a copy of the judgment delivered by the Honorary Magistrate against the witness in which he had remarked "though the accused was given an opportunity to make amends he took the law into his own hands". Counsel added that it was not a case of retrenchment but one of dismissal for objectionable behaviour.

The Court thereupon ruled that the discharge of the witness was not on account of retrenchment but on account of disorderly behaviour as was held by the Honorary Magistrate and therefore, the case did not come within the perview of the terms of reference.

The witness left the court in an angry mood.

A FITTER'S COMPLAINT.

The second witness was Nanekhan Talekhan, an assistant fitter at Igatpuri. He deposed that he joined the service in 1925 on a salary of Rs. 35 and gradually rose to Rs. 50. On April 1 last he was reduced to Rs. 33. He was again given a job of a fitter on Rs. 50 but after three months he was again reduced to the post of assistant fitter and drew only Rs. 33. The fitter's post was given to one Rauji Laxman who he admitted was senior to him by 3 months.

In the absence of an interpreter Mr. Ross Masood, a member of the Court offered himself remarking: "I know his language". Mr. Masood asked the witness if he was shown any reason for this demotion and the witness said that he was told that Rauji Laxman was senior to him by 3 months.

Mr. Masood: Is it not natural that a man senior to you should have got the job? Yes Sir, but there are junior men to me who are getting more salary.

EXAMPLES CITED.

Witness gave two instances, one did not know and another of one Mr. Miller, who was made a fitter and was now drawing Rs. 51 per month.

Sir J. B. Kanga informed the court that he would get the details of the case and the court thereupon asked the witness to come again when summoned.

The next witness examined by the court was J. W. Mannas, a'so an assistant fitter at Igatpuri. His grievance was that early in February 1930 during the strike he was promoted to a salary of Rs. 45 but on April 1, 1931 he was reverted to Rs. 33, while the higher pay was given to T. K. Miller.

Replying to Sir Jamshed the witness agreed that although Mr. Miller was his junior in service by one year he (Miller) drew higher salary from the beginning.

QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE.

Mr. S. C. Joshi, Vice President of the Railwaymens' Federation who appeared for the workers said that although the witnesses so far examined were independent and had nothing to do with the Federation, it would be better if Counsel for the Railway Administration made it clear on what lines retrenchment was effected. He wanted to know if it was the salary figure or the period of service that was taken into consideration to fix juniority or seniority of men. He complained that there was no fixed principle and the authorities followed both as it suited them.

Sir Jamshed replied that the only principle was efficiency.

AN OBJECTION UPHELD.

Vinayak Krishna Natekar of Manmad complained that he joined the strike in February 1930 but on the termination of the strike he was not re-instead. Sir Jamshed objected that the grievance arose out of the strike and was not a case of retrenchment.

The objection was upheld by the court.

Moses Samuel, a brakesman at Igatpuri stated that he entered railway service in December 1927 and served the railway very loyally. During the strike he worked as a cabinman but he was recently discharged. His complaint was that men who were appointed during the strike and who were junior to him were retained while he was discharged.

Sir Jamshed Kanga contended that the witness was one of the junior-most men.

STOPPAGE OF ALLOWANCE.

Mr. E. G. J. Cristopher, a travelling inspector of accounts complained that an allowance of Rs. 12 granted to him for maintaining a sepoy had been discontinued from June last. He said that for a travelling inspector of accounts this allowance was absolutely necessary.

In reply to Sir Jamshed witness said that his was not an individual case and it was discontinued in the case of all travelling Inspectors. Sir Jamshed informed the court that in this respect the railway had followed the direction of the Controller of Railway Accounts.

Mr. Venkatram Sastri: Does it come within the perview of the terms of reference?

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: It is covered by item No. 1 of the terms of reference, "imposing improper conditions of work". It is a hardship to work without a peon.

Mr. G. C. Joshi: It means he is now asked to do the work of the peon also. (Laughter).

HITTING BOTH WAYS.

Replying to a series of questions put by Mr. Ross Masood the witness gave the scale of salaries of travelling Account Inspectors and described the conditions of their work. The witness added that the Account Inspectors were being hit both ways as there was a cut in the salaries as well as the allowance for a sepoy was stopped.

Sir Jamshed Kanga. This case would not come under the terms of reference.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. It is a matter for argument.

FOUND IN SECOND CLASS.

Dosabhai Cursetji, formerly a Ticket Collector at Kurla, giving evidence said that at first he was attached to Sandhurst Road Station. He was residing at Thana and was given a third class residential pass between Thana and Sandhurst Road. Subsequently he was transferred to Kurla. In February last he was found travelling in a second class compartment between Sandhurst Road and Kurla. The matter was reported to the authorities and ultimately it resulted in his discharge from service.

The witness complained that the punishment was too severe and he was prepared to pay the charges. The Chairman informed him that it was not a Court of criminal appeal and they were not sitting in judgment over the severity or otherwise of punishment given by railway authorities to their employees.

Before the Court rose for lunch one more witness Babu Chandrappa was examined. The witness and another of his colleagues stated that they had come for a recommendation from the Court as there were two vacancies in a workshop.

Chairman: This Court has not to make any recommendations for appointment!

Resuming after lunch the Court examined Shankar Rajaram, a fitter from Igatpuri, whose case was that Miller a junior to him superceded him. Another witness Chandkhan Kasimkhan a booking clerk at Yaval Kheda complained that he was dismissed because he had left the station without realising his sense of responsibility and in his absence a passenger had broken open the tube ticket and bolted away with the cash. The witness was in charge of a flag station and had to put in 24 hours work in which six trains were passing from that station.

"INDIRECT VICTIMISATION."

Counsel for the witness pleaded to the Court that cases of a similar nature were dealt with very lightly while his client lost his job. he added that it was indirect victimisation and retrenchment.

Chairman: We cannot hear this.

Alfred Dufferin, an old employee of the railway who had 37 years and 8 months' service said that he had nothing to complain except that his son who was serving as a guard at Sholapur and had put in 37 years' service was recently discharged and that he should be re-instated. "I do not complain that it is victimisation or favouritism but the administration should have taken into consideration my long and good service before they discharged my son."

Chairman: It is a case for the Agent to consider and not for this Court.

The Court then recorded the evidence of Sitaram, a fitter in the B. B. and C. I. Railway workshop at Ajmer, who was discharged from service. Sir Jamshed Kanga said that the dismissal as due to inefficiency.

FEDERATION CASE.

Mr. S. C. Joshi was then asked to lead evidence on behalf of the Federation. He informed the Court that the Federation would lead separate evidence on each question and to save time they would cite one witness from each department. The first point they wanted to take up was to show how retrenchment had resulted in imposing improper conditions of work on the existing staff. Citing an instance he said that in the season ticket office of the G. I. P. Railway while the clerk had formerly to work for 8 hours a day, they were now made to work for 10 hours and for 3 hours on Sundays. Similar was the condition of working in the Parcel the Luggage Office, Coaching and the Booking Office of the Railway.

MORE WORK FOR STAFF.

Mr. A. N. Joshi was the first witness on behalf of the Federation. He was working in the Parcel Office of the Victoria Terminus. From July 18 now roasters of duty were introduced which imposed more work on the staff. He explained how they had to work longer hours because the Parcel Office at Market and Wadi Bunder were abolished and the burden work fell on the staff at the Victoria Terminus Office. Formerly they had to work from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. but now the hours were from 10 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. They were also required to work for 3 hours on Sunday which was not the case before. The only difference at present was that formerly they were not supposed to have recess for meals but now they got one hour for meals. Before his evidence was concluded the Court rose for the day. It meets again on Thursday.

TEJI MANDI TRANSACTIONS

Do They Constitute A Wager?

BOMBAY HIGH COURT'S IMPORTANT DECISION.

Do Teji Mandi transactions constitute a wager and contravene the provisions of the Bombay Cotton Contract Act of 1922? This question was decided by Mr. Justice Rangnekar in the Bombay High Court in the case in which Messrs. Shivkaran Ramchandra, a firm sued Messrs. Kudunmal Narayandas, a firm, to recover a sum of Rs. 4,442 being the balance of certain transactions due to them.

The plaintiffs' case was that originally the business between them and the defendants was only of hundis. On 17th August 1928 the defendants instructed the plaintiffs to apply Teji Mandi in respect of 300 bales of cotton of April-May 1928 delivery. Certain other transactions also took place which were entered in the same account. Further dealings took place in cotton only as the result of which the balance due was sought to be recovered by this suit.

DEFENCE PLEADINGS.

The defendents denied the liability and said the transactions in cotton and in particular in Teji Mandi were void, as they were wagering transactions. That the transactions were void, as offending against the provisions of the Bombay Cotton Contract Act 1922, and the bye-laws made thereunder. That the suit as framed could not be maintained, as the plaintiffs' firm was not a partnership firm and was a joint undivided Hindu family firm and, therefore, the co-partners must be brought on record.

His Lordship dismissed the third plea as untenable. Referring to the second point that the transactions in Teji Mandi were void. His Lordship said that point arose in March last before Mr. Justice transactions did not fall within the provisions of the Bombay Cotton Contract Act. That the Teji Mandi transaction was void being a wager. His Lordship observed that the days when it was held that an inference may be raised as to the intention of parties in regard to such transactions or that a Teji Mandi transaction by itself on the face of it should be presumed to be a wager, have long since gone by since the decision of the Privy Council in Sobhagmal vs. Mukunchand Balia. It was for parties who say that a Teji Mandi transaction was intended to be a wager to prove their case by evidence. His Lordship, therefore, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs as prayed for.

MILL CONCILIATION COMMITTEES

Currimbhoy's Initiative.

An experiment to establish Committees in Bombay textile mills representing the workers as well as the mill management which would serve to give speedy redress to the grievances of the former and prevent lightning strikes, undertaken by the Currimbhoy group of mills, Bombay, has excited controversy in labour circles.

CONCILIATION COMMITTEE.

The Currimbhoy's own about 13 mills in the city and recently the management of certain of these mills have moved in the matter of of establishing a Committee in each mill consisting of 60 members representing the workers. The Committee would be presided over by the Mill Manager but the Secretary would be elected from among the workers. The grievances of the workers from each department would have to be placed before the Committee twice regularly every month and the Committee would then consider them and take steps to give redress.

Such a Committee has already been established in the Kasturchand Mill, the manager of the mill having taken a lead in the matter. Besides this, it is also proposed to start co-operative credit societies with a view to advance loans to workers on easy terms.

TRADE UNIONISTS SUSPICIOUS.

There are misgivings in Labour circles regarding this new scheme which is interpreted it as an attempt to usurp the functions of Trade Unions. Several labour leaders argue that for the Committees so formed will be under the control of the Manager and therefore would not serve the purpose for which they are intended. In their opinion that was a move only to break the solidarity of workers and to aim a blow at genuine Trade Unionism.

THE CAPITOL
To-day at 4.9-30 & 10 p.m.
JOAN CRAWFORD
in
DANCE FOOLS DANCE
She took her love on approval but could not give it back.
Also
LAUREL & HARDY
in a tornado of laughter!
M.G.M. All-Talking Picture.

THE RIALTO
To-day at 4.6-30 & 10 p.m.
MURDER AROUND THE WORLD
but
CHARLIE CHAN
CARRIES ON
with
WARNER OLAND
Also
BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS
A Fox Movietone Picture.

WHOOPEE
The world's most spectacular natural Colour Picture produced By UNITED ARTISTS
featuring
EDDIE CANTOR
WHOOPEE
Is Bigger and Better than any thing Ever Screened.
To Be Released at
PATHE CINEMA
SATURDAY, 26th SEPTEMBER 1931.
PLANS NOW OPEN AT S. ROSE & CO., LTD.

WOMAN BURSTS INTO TEARS IN COURT

Sentenced For Running A Brothel

A Gujarati woman, named Dudhibai wept bitterly and prayed for mercy in the Court room of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Third Presidency Magistrate, on Monday, when she was sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment further 6 months jail on a charge of keeping a brothel at Kandewadi, Bombay, and living on the earnings of prostitution.

Jayantilal Tribhuvandas, her husband, who also was charged with the same offence (Section 5 of the Prostitution Act) was awarded a similar sentence.

Mr. B. T. Desai who represented the woman appealed to the Magistrate to give his client the option of fine.

HOUSES AS BROTHELS.

The Magistrate took a serious view of the case and remarked that it was a well-known fact that there were a large number of houses in Bombay used as brothels, but it was difficult to adduce satisfactory evidence to prove it. The fact that the accused lived outside Bombay at the time the Brothel was conducted in the city did not absolve them from blame and they were guilty under the section. He therefore passed a sentence as above.

The first accused burst into tears and raised piteous cries of "Don't send me to jail. Leave me free or forgive my husband. How can we both go to jail." She created a scene when she was being led to the lock-up, and continued her moanings for a considerably long time in the cell.

The accused were arrested on April 6 last the charge against them being that between September 30, 1930 and April 1931, they conducted a brothel at Kandewadi and lived on the earnings of prostitution.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM SAFE

Three Persons Arrested.

Three persons have been arrested by the Bombay Police in connection with the theft of Rs. 5,300 from the safe belonging to a local firm known as K. Hassaram and Company situate at Zakaria Masjid. They are:—Tehelram Ganoomal, Magamlal Dayaram and Budhanmal Ganoomal.

Deputy Inspector McCarthy of the Esplanade police station placed the accused before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday on a remand application.

It was stated that the manager of the firm Mr. Kundalmal reported to the police that a sum of Rs. 5,300 was missing from an iron safe in the house of the proprietor of the firm Thelaram Ganoomal. the first accused was a cashier in the firm and as such he used to keep accounts and also deposit money daily in the safe. During nights, the keys of the safe remained with the manager and the first accused used to take the keys every day from him.

MONEYS MISSING.

On Sunday last at about 9 a.m. the accused, as usual, took the keys from the manager. In the afternoon he again sent for the keys. This roused the suspicions of the complainant who immediately proceeded to his house at Queen's Road. As the keys were alleged to be missing, the safe was broken open, when it was found to contain Rs. 5,900 while the account book showed a cash balance of Rs. 10,300.

According to the accused, the keys of the safe which he kept under his seat that morning was lost. The police instituted inquiries and arrested the remaining two accused.

The accused were remanded into custody till September 24.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON BANKS

Suspects Further Remanded.

Ten persons, mostly Bank clerks, who were arrested in Bombay in May last and subsequent dates in connection with the huge frauds on the Bank of India and Eastern Bank were placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate on Monday and further remanded till September 28. They were V. R. Tagarshi, D. A. Bijur, P. R Bailur, G. S. Dhuri, S. V. Raut, S. S Hendre, R. M. Burde V. N. Kadbet, D. K. Haroutti and Sheikh Adam Abdullah. The first 8 accused are enlarged on bail and the remaining 2 accused were remanded to custody till September 28.

SCHEIDNER TROPHY.

ERROR IN CALCULATING STAINFORTH'S SPEED.

London, September 14.

It is announced to-day that Flight-Lieutenant Stainforth's record established at Calshot yesterday was 379 miles per hour instead of 386. The error was due to the fact that the first calculations were made with time-keepers' stopwatches whereas the regulations stipulate that the speed for record must be established by automatic timing device.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER

	New York, Sept. 14.
Previous Closing rate	6.60
To-day's Opening rate	6.57
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing rate	6.54
Difference	—.06
Broach expectation	146-8-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

	Liverpool, Sept. 14.
Previous closing rate	3.59
To-day's opening rate	3.53
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing rate	3.54
Difference	—.05

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

	London, Sept. 14.
Silver ready	13
	—.1
Silver Forward	13-1/16
	Unchanged

TONE OF MARKET STEADY.

BOMBAY PRICES.

	Bombay, Sept. 14.
1st Settlement	43 14 0
2nd Settlement	43 15 0

WHOOPEE

EDUCATE
YOUR SONS and DAUGHTERS
FOR
ACCOUNTING, BANKING or SECRETARIAL
POSITIONS AT
BATLIBOI'S
ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE.
BEST STAFF, BEST TRAINING and BEST RESULTS.
Free advice as to selection of Course.
For free Prospectus, write or call at:—
NAVSARI BUILDING,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

MARBLE and TILES
Available in
Several Designs
With
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank Street,
Fort, Bombay.

AGUERINE
FOR
ALL FEVERS

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1931

A CONTRAST IN SPEECHES.

Mahatma Gandhi's broadcast address to America, judged even from the all too brief report cabled, seems to have been a most impressive function. He naturally spoke on the Indian question but spoke on it from the point of view of universal brotherhood, a standpoint which true Christians should not find it hard to understand and appreciate. "Hitherto," he said, "nations had fought like brutes, but Indians felt that the law governing the brute creation was not the law that should guide the human race." The world, he added, was sick of blood-spilling and it would be the privilege of India to show the world a way out. If only because the Indian problem is bound to have world-wide repercussions and India's success must carry a new message to the whole world, Gandhiji appealed to all the great nations of the earth heartily to co-operate with India in her mighty struggle, adding that he appealed to the conscience of the world on behalf of the semi-starved millions of India. So long as India persists in her struggle for freedom without accepting any craven compromise she is bound to win the sympathy of all justice and liberty loving nations of the world. The sympathy will be coupled with admiration if the struggle is continued in a thoroughly non-violent manner. India will show to the world that her non-violent struggle is not only the surest and purest way to freedom but is also the quickest. When Gandhiji said in his address to America that he would personally wait, if necessary, for ages, rather than seek to attain the freedom of India by bloody means, he only indicated his passion for non-violence. India's freedom is a question of months and not years.

Beside the great speech of Gandhiji in London the Viceroy's address to the Central Legislature seems a poor insipid effort. "Ad nauseam," he harped on the need for all parties' co-operation in maintaining peace and tranquility during the process of attaining the common political goal, forgetting that the real need now is for the Government to co-operate with the people's efforts to get full Swaraj and also with their efforts to respect the Delhi and Simla Pacts. Notice how astutely he misinterprets the Indian constitutional problem and the British Government's pledge to the Congress. Varying Lord Irwin's phraseology of the final "goal" of Dominion Status and the present "journey" towards it, Lord Willingdon coolly observes that the "common purpose in view" is "handing over to Indians the responsibility of administration of their local affairs with a view to securing for India an absolutely equal position alongside other Dominions within the British Empire." "Local affairs" indeed! Is Britain or Ireland or even Canada content with administering only local affairs? And who is to decide the questions of India's commercial or political relations with her neighbours or other countries? Let there be no mistake about that. India will no longer allow her external policy to be dictated to by non-Indian interests. And if Lord Willingdon's "with a view to" is a paraphrase of the older formula "as a step to" the goal of Swaraj, he had better prepare himself for an unpleasant surprise. At the Round Table Conference or shortly after it, with or without a further struggle, India is going to win the substance, and not the shadow, of independence, with such temporary adjustments as she may accept in her own interests and of her own free will. In Gandhiji's words, used in a press interview in London, India wants "unadulterated freedom" and will be satisfied with nothing less. The light-hearted manner in which the Viceroy has showered panegyrics on Government's reckless methods of currency and finance and their determination to persist in those methods despite the certain disastrous consequences arising therefrom should only confirm Indian's resolve not to allow alien interests to tamper with the future financial policy of India.

A STRANGE DECISION

We consider it necessary to invite public attention to a recent decision of the Privy Council which has not received the consideration it deserves from the mercantile community. The case arose out of an agreement, dated the 16th January, 1919, between the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited and the Raneegunge Coal Association, Limited, who were the owners of certain collieries. Under this agreement the Tata Iron and Steel Company agreed to purchase from the Raneegunge Association in each month for a period of twenty-five years "all such output of coal whether steam, rubble, slack, dust or run of mine, as shall be raised" from certain specified seams in certain collieries. The dispute between the parties arose in relation to a clause in the agreement which ran as follows:—

"9. The output of coal and run of mine from the said seams is estimated approximately at 15,000 to 25,000 tons a month and the sellers shall, unless prevented by any one or more of the causes mentioned in clause 5 hereof, maintain such output at such estimated quantity provided that if such an output is not maintained, the buyers shall be at liberty to purchase in the market any deficiency under the minimum quantity of 15,000 tons per month on account and at the risk of the buyers."

The agreement between the parties which appears to be a formal document, carefully prepared by lawyers, contained a special clause defining "output" in the following terms:—

(Cl. 11): "The expression 'output' wherever it occurs in these presents shall be deemed to mean the quantity of coal and run of mine left available for despatch after deducting and making allowance for the quantity consumed or required for the working of engines and machinery and/or for the domestic use of officers, servants and workmen employed in the said collieries and/or for the manufacture of bricks, tiles and lime and/or for any other purpose or requirement whatsoever of the Collieries."

It appears that some years after the contract the Raneegunge Association increased the output considerably and contended that the Tata Steel Company was bound to take whatever quantity the Raneegunge Association might raise, even though it might far exceed 25,000 tons and might go up even to 50,000 tons or to any larger quantity. The contention of the Raneegunge Association appears to have been that the Tata Steel Company was bound to purchase the entire output whatever it might amount to, and that Clause 9 did not limit or restrict the obligation of the Tata Steel Company to a maximum of 25,000 tons a month. It also contended that Clause 9 merely gave an estimate of the output and did not mean that the obligation of the Tata Steel Company to take the entire output was limited to a maximum of 25,000 tons a month. The Tata Steel Company on the other hand, appears to have contended, that Clause 9 did not merely give an estimate but threw an express obligation on the Raneegunge Association to maintain the output within certain limits, and that if the Association increased the output beyond 25,000 tons it committed a breach of its obligation under Clause 9 and could not compel the Tata Company to take quantities raised beyond the express obligation of the Association under Clause 9. Their Lordships of the Privy Council ultimately decided that Clause 9 did not restrict the obligation of the Tata Company to 25,000 tons, and that notwithstanding that clause, the Association was at liberty to raise as much as it could and that the Company was bound to take up the entire output, no matter how far it exceeded the limit of 25,000 tons.

The actual decision in the case might affect the parties to it alone, but the principles and the reasoning on which the decision appears to have been founded and the implications of the decision are of considerable importance to the mercantile community. Their Lordships of the Privy Council, in view of the definition clause in the agreement, held that if the agreement had been an enactment passed by Legislature, it might not have been permissible for any Court to give to the word "output" in Clause 9 a meaning other than the definition of that expression in Clause 11. They, however, held that the same rule need not apply to an agreement. The agreement was prepared by lawyers, and it would come as a great surprise to the mercantile community that even though they engage the services of eminent lawyers to prepare their agreements and even though they may spend considerable amount for such legal services, their agreements are not to be construed with the same precision as Acts of Legislature. It would be better to quote the very words of their Lordships in this connection. They say:—

"Now, if this agreement were a statute, in view of the rigid terms of the definition in Clause 11, it might not be permissible for any Court of construction to place upon the word 'output' in Clause 9 any other than its defined meaning. But, greater liberty of interpretation is permissible in the case of an agreement like this, whose drafting precision is imperfect, and exercising that liberty, their Lordships very strongly incline to the view as being most completely in accord with the reality of any possible estimate that the output actually referred to in the clause is the gross output and no other."

One should have thought there would be a greater care and precision in a document prepared by professional draftsmen than in a piece of legislation which every one knows is altered and tinkered within legislative bodies by persons not all of whom have any pretensions to knowledge of law or drafting. We have referred to this at some length, because it is desirable that the mercantile community should disabuse their minds of the idea hitherto prevailing that a document carefully drawn by their lawyers, perhaps after heavy expense, would receive the same treatment as an Act of Legislature.

The ultimate view taken by their Lordships of the operation and effect of Clause 9 also deserves the attention of the mercantile and industrial community. When people go in for what may be called monopoly arrangements, such, as an undertaking to give the whole of one's output or an undertaking to take the whole of somebody else's output, the first thing a man of business would consider would be the extent of commitment to which he engages himself by such an arrangement, and that would be the whole basis of the arrangement. A party agreeing to give the whole of his output or agreeing to take the whole of another's output would be taking a leap in the dark and acting in a most unbusinesslike fashion, if he did not estimate for himself and define the limit of his obligations. One should have thought the whole object of Clause 9 was to define the limits of obligations of the contracting parties, namely, the minimum that should be given and the maximum that would have to be taken. The limits would, no doubt, be matters of estimate, but such estimate would be the whole foundation of the arrangement, because parties would naturally define for themselves the limits of their obligations. The view taken by their Lordships of the Privy Council that provisions like those contained in Clause 9 merely express the opinions of the parties and the estimate they had in their mind without having any legal effect or operation should open the eyes of commercial and industrial bodies. In considering the effect of Clause 9, their Lordships appear to have given considerable attention to the exact meaning of the word 'output,' namely, whether it could mean the gross output turned out by the Collieries or output as defined in Clause 11: but the result of their Lordships' judgment is that in their anxiety to find out the real meaning of the word 'output' as used in Clause 9, they have failed to give effect to the whole clause, and their analysis of its constituent elements ends in entirely overlooking the whole clause. Whether the limits, 15,000 to 25,000 tons, referred to the gross output or to the contract output as defined in Clause 11, the limits should remain; but the result of their Lordships' decision is to disregard the limits entirely and to construe the agreement as if Clause 9 had not been inserted in it at all. With all respect to their Lordships, it looks like a case of missing the forest through counting the trees.

WEAK DEFENCE

In its anxiety to say ditto to every move on the part of officialdom to gag the Indian Nationalist Press, the "Times of India" duly supports the new Press Bill. But the publication of "Crerar's Hand-Book" with its classification of reports of meetings as 'newspapers articles" has not evoked from our contemporary the warm response which Simla expected and secured from the Calcutta Anglo-Indian Press. The "Times of India" rightly discovers that "the extract from inciting writings are not very well edited". It begins with a self-denying ordinance, in the initial stage of its effort on Monday to support the Press Bill, and resolves "not to quote at length from the extracts". Later on the temptation proves too strong and its readers are given some pestilential stuff from Bengal. And it concludes that "any Government or any Society which tolerated such a campaign to corrupt the mind of its youth....would deserve the worst fate that anarchy can produce". It is a mystery why our contemporary does not take Government to task for not proceeding, under the laws already in existence for the purpose, against those who "incite to murder". The Indian Nationalist who is wedded to the Gandhi policy of non-violence emphatically demands that Government should co-operate with him in his work to create an atmosphere of non-violence. The legislation introduced by Government is, on the contrary, a totally superfluous measure so wide in its coercive sweep, that it will be in the hands of officialdom, an effective means to muzzle any expression of nationalist opinion. And India knows that the bureaucracy can utilise powers, first taken for a specific purpose, to cover the wider purpose of crushing the national movement.....It is hardly necessary to remind the public how the Criminal Law Amendment Act was abused by the bureaucracy during the recent national struggle.

Trifles.

Mahatmaji is going through strange experiences in England. He has been sufficiently "clicked" and "shot" and cartoonists now try to see him through his 'minus fours". "Loin-cloth Zindabad."

* * *

Low depicts the embarrassed moment of Mr. Churchill meeting Mahatmaji on the latter's Silence Day. But there is no truth in the rumour that Lord Rothermere has secured the "talkie" rights of Mahatmaji's silence day.

* * *

"Hello, old man, you know Snowden too" is the "letter-press" for a Dyson Cartoon of Mahatmaji. Mahatmaji knows Churchill too. I hold that one reason for Mahatmaji's taking to loincloth is just to avoid the button-tax imposed by Mr. Churchill as Chancellor of the Exchequer!

* * *

A lawyer, M.L.A., suspects the intention of the Government in introducing the Press Bill. But as a working journalist, I am most afraid of its extension.

* * *

"There are times when it is not advisable to thrust one's convictions upon a suffering world", says a leader-writer. But the wail of the Satyagrahis had been that they had "convictions" thrust upon them.

* * *

The Bombay branch of the European Association has issued an appeal to European women to enrol themselves as members in large numbers. I do not think that they are forming a "Videshevika Sangh".

* * *

I was expecting that Lord Willingdon would implement the Royal example by announcing a voluntary cut in his "Civil List", instead, we have a sermon on sacrifice. But still, I hope that sacrifice like charity will begin at home.

* * *

After reading the Viceroy's speech, I am a bit sceptical about Lord Willingdon's view of Swaraj. According to His Excellency, it means "handing over to Indians responsibility for administration of their local affairs with a view to securing for India absolutely equal position alongside other dominions within the British Empire." This definition looks more like "panchayat status" than Dominion Status.

SATYAGRAHI PRISONERS DEFAMED.

—:o:—

THE WORKING OF OUR PRISONS.

(BY VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA).

The annual Report of the Bombay Jail Department for 1930 contains many unwarranted insinuations and charges against Satyagrahi prisoners. The year 1930 will rank as a memorable year in the history of jails in India and among the inmates of one of the largest prisons in the Bombay Presidency was a State-prisoner classed by the Jail Department as a detenue under Regulation 25 of 1827 but known to the world at large as the apostle of truth and non-violence.

When one reads this Report one stands amazed at the mentality of the persons to whose tender mercies are handed over the destinies of those offending against the laws of society and one almost loses all hope of any reformative influences ever being allowed a free play in the treatment of those consigned to their care. One also loses all hope—were it not for the teachings of the Mahatma—in those who have the destinies of India's millions committed to their care ever taking a sane, human view of the problems which now seem to make a large number of the members of the ruling caste frantic with anger. For what is it but an exhibition of crude anger to libel and defame those whom Government had already punished by the most rigorous application of the ordinary laws and by the enactment of emergency measures which turned into offences acts involving no moral turpitude and absolutely harmless in themselves? As if the Satyagrahis were not punished enough while they were in prison the Inspector-General of Prisons defames without the production of even a scrap of evidence the character of those whose only crime was their overpowering love for their country.

UNWARRANTED CHARGES.

The most serious of the charges he levels against prisoners of the last Civil Disobedience campaign is that they set up under-currents of intrigue and spread disaffection among the ordinary prisoners. The Inspector-General and the Home Department of the Government of Bombay probably imagine that the public do not care to study facts and will swallow such unwarranted statement. But apart from the fact that these "ex-parte" statements can never be accepted by the public, at their face value, the records of the jails themselves indicate that jail discipline was never better enforced than during the past year. There were fewer fetters imposed as a punishment, there was a striking fall in the number of prison offences dealt with by criminal courts, there was a decrease also in the number of offenders punished by the Jail Superintendents and, lastly, the number of floggings inflicted was much lower than in the previous year,—all this despite the very considerable increase that occurred in the number of inmates in jails for full nine months of the year. If the political offenders were responsible for any mutinies in smaller outbreaks in jail why were no prosecutions ever launched against them? Thty expected no consideration from Government, nor did they receive any.

A LIBEL.

An equally libellous statement is that the political prisoners were "idlers" and "drones." How contrary to fact this is will be borne out by those who underwent the rigours of prison labour—labour to which by their previous training, and manner of life they were wholly unaccustomed, but to which they adjusted themselves as befitted the followers of a rigid disciplinarian. It would be too much to expect the Inspector-General to say a word in appreciation of the cultured cloistered youth who plied at the chakki to the detriment of their health—such praise is reserved in official reports only for those who break the spirit of the people—but there was no occasion for him to defame those committed to his charge. If, short work was common, why is it that the number of offences relating to work, fell during the year from 7801 to 6026, notwithstanding the rise in the average jail population? If malingering was rife—another libellous charge—how is it that the Inspector-General with the whole force of Government at his back could not check and punish either the doctors or the political prisoners responsible for that state of things? As a matter of fact, the increase in admissions to jail hospitals was less even than would have been justified by the increase in the jail population and the sick rates is distinctly lower than in the previous year. Complaints from dysentry and diarrhoea were frequent—as was natural when jails were over-crowded and the

(Continued on page 11.)

INDIAN SITUATION IN KENYA.

HOW IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT LEFT THEM IN LURCH.

(BY—R. B. PANDYA.)

IV*

"The Kenya Daily Mail" makes the following comments over the present situation which it calls alarming.

"Both Messrs. Phadke and Patel have been disillusioned about the fairness and justice of the Imperial Government, and they have not been able to see any difference between the Labour Party in office and the Conservatives. Mr. Phadke in his speech anticipates that it may be necessay to resort to the non-payment of tax struggle in this country by the Indian Community in order to draw attention to the seriousness of the situation both in India and England. Mr. Phadke enjoys the reputation of a man of well-balanced and moderate views and being a lawyer he does not express them without due regard to urgency and importance. We are frankly alarmed at the seriousness of the situation and we give all the more importance and attention to it because it comes from Mr. Phadke who is never out for any claptrap leadership and frame. It is essential that public opinion in India be kept informed as regards the present position. It will entail a very great sacrifice on the part of Mr. Patel, but we hope he will be able to make that sacrifice and go to India to discuss the whole situation with the Indian leaders and the Government of India before it is too late. We can assure both Messrs. Phadke and Patel that whatever they advise in the best interest of the community would have very careful consideration and if Congress decides to recommence the struggle by non-co-operation and non-payment of tax they will find the whole community united at their back."

INDIAN CLAIMS JUST, BUT.....

It will be clear from the facts produced above that Imperial Government recognises the justness of our claims and the impregnability of the position taken up by Kenya Indians. Under threats of non-coperation by the Kenya Whites and tremendous pressure their representatives brought bear upon the Committee members as well as the Government, tide is turning against Indians.

Uptill now the Government were taking shelter under the excuse that Common Roll was not the best solution for Kenya. The Indian Community proved to the hilt that the Common Roll was the only ideal solution for the intricate problems of Kenya. The Indian case was so clear that the Labour Government accepted it and declared that "Common Roll was the ideal to be aimed at and attained." Now under the guise of "administrative exigencies" the Government whilst professing lip sympathy to the Indian case, are trying to evade its practical application.

Sir Samuel Wilson in his statement said that the arrangements to which the Indians objected could be put through without much harm whilst arrangements objectionable to Europeans could not be put through. That is where the key to the mentality of Government is to be found. This is called "administrative exigencies."

The question then arises as to what Indians in Kenya should now do? How and with what weapon should they fight against this devil of "administrative exigencies"?

That weapon is non-co-operation, agitation, protests culminting finally in non-payment of taxes till truth is victorious. This is the remedy prescribed by

(Continued on page 11).

Previous articles appeared on the 3rd, 8th and 12th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Sovereignty of the People.

It is reported that "Gwalior State" has definitely decided not to participate in the Federal Scheme of the new Constitution. If there is any such definite decision at all, it is rather premature, first, because the Federal Scheme is not yet complete enough to enable the State to make a real choice and secondly, because—this is most important—the people of the State have not yet arrived at any final decision. It will not do for any Ruler in these days to say: "I am the State." The sovereignty of every State vests in the people thereof and in the last analysis it is for the people to decide in what way and with what qualifications they will exercise that sovereignty. No individual, however eminent, can usurp that right and keep it long. Here and there an individual may be allowed by the people, expressly or tacitly, to administer the State as a trustt. But, he will continue in that position just as long as the people allow it. It is for the people of Gwalior to make the final decision whether or not they should join the Indian Federation. And, that is true of every other Indian State. The people of the States, therefore, will do well to cherish this principle and proclaim it from the housetops.

Wanted More Desh Sevikas.

The Central Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal has appointed Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya as the organiser of the All-India Women Volunteers' Corps and it may be presumed that the appointment has been approved by the Congress Working Committee that is now directly controlling the affairs of the Dal. A better choice could not have been made for the purpose of speedily organising women volunteer corps. The work of the organiser, as may be gathered from the Central Board's Report, accepted by the Working Committee, will be "to encourage the formation of women volunteer Corps in various places" and "to draw up in consultation with women's organisations and others a suitable course of training for women volunteers." As the need for a large number of women volunteers for picketing foreign cloth and liquor shops is very urgent, it is to be hoped that the enrollment of fresh volunteers will be expedited without over-elaborate constitutional and other technique.

A Social Revolt.

We cordially commend to our readers the spirited address of Shrimati Durgabai at the Naujavan Bharat Sabha Conference at Erode. In that address, she preached a peaceful but down-right revolt against all forms of social exploitation and irrational anti-social barriers of caste, class and sex. In condemning untouchability in particular most severely, she said: "Of all parts in India the South is the worst criminal in respect of untouchability. We must destroy it. Society has no excuse to tolerate this sin any longer, even for a second. The youth of the country should know no rest till this blot is removed from Hindu Society. Political freedom is a sham as long as this gross injustice finds a place in our society." We trust the youth of the country would respond worthily to Shrimati Durgabai's stirring appeal. Conferences against social and political injustice would be a mere show or even a mockery if they did not result in some appropriate action persistently pursued till the injustice was removed.

An Ever-popular Biography.

Messrs. G. A. Natesan and Co., the well-known publishers of Madras deserve to be congratulated on the ninth edition, just published, of their popular biography, "Mahatma Gandhi the Man and his Mission." This edition is literally up-to-date and brings up the life story of Gandhiji right up to the point of his departure for London to attend the Round Table Conference and even contains his farewell message from board the "Rajputana". The edition also contains full particulars, in a clear connected form of the Delhi and Simla Pacts. Apart from its great biographical interest the book affords a bird's eye view of the recent political and social events in the country as Gandhiji's crowded life is so intimately bound up with many of these events. Altogether, the book is an excellent rupee worth and should make a good present to friends on the forthcoming 62nd birthday of Gandhiji on 2nd October.

A PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION

:o:

OF VITAL INTEREST TO BUSINESS COMMUNITY

(CONTRIBUTED).

Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. ... Appellants.

V.

Raneegunge Coal Association Ltd. ... Respondents.

The recent decision of the Privy Council in the above appeal is based on reasoning which to some may not appear to be satisfactory or convincing. The Tata Steel Company entered into an agreement with the Raneegunge Coal Association under which the Steel Company agreed to purchase from the Raneegunge Association in each month for a period of 25 years "all such output of coal whether steam rubble, slack, dust or run of mine, as shall be raised by the sellers from Seams Nos. 12, 13 and 15 in their Kustore and Alkusa Collieries during such month." The 9th clause of the contract on which the controversy turned and which is referred to by the Privy Council as the critical clause was as follows:

"The output of coal and run of mine from the said seams is estimated approximately at 15,000 to 25,000 tons a month and the sellers shall unless prevented by any one or more of the causes mentioned in clause 5 hereof maintain such output at such estimated quantity provided that if such an output is not maintained, the buyers shall be at liberty to purchase in the market any deficiency under the minimum quantity of 15,000 tons per month on account and at the risk of the buyers."

"OUTPUT" DEFINED.

The contract contained a definition of "output" in the following terms:—

Cl. 11: "The expression 'output' wherever it occurs in these presents shall be deemed to mean the quantity of coal and run of mine left available for despatch after deducting and making allowance for the quantity consumed or required for the working of engine machinery and/or for the domestic use of officers, servants and workmen employed in the said collieries and/or for the manufacture of bricks, tiles and lime and/or for any other purpose or requirement whatsoever of the Collieries."

At the time the contract was made, the output from the said seams was substantially less than 25,000 tons a month. After some six or seven years the output was increased considerably and the sellers contended that the Steel Company was bound to take all the coal they could raise even if the quantity went up to 50,000 tons per month or more. The contention of the sellers was that the Steel Company had agreed to purchase the entire output whatever it might amount to, and that clause 9 merely gave an estimate of the output and that this did not mean that if the estimate was exceeded, the Steel Company should not take it.

APPELLANTS' ARGUMENT.

On behalf of the Steel Company it was argued that clause 9 did not merely give an estimate but that there were express words in the clause which threw an obligation on the sellers to maintain the output at such estimated quantity and the moment the sellers increased the output beyond 25,000 tons, they failed to observe this obligation, for to increase the raisings beyond 25,000 tons and to say that the output has been maintained at the estimated quantity would be a contradiction in terms. Their Lordships of the Privy Council fully recognised the force of this argument, but it is the manner in which it was got over that needs consideration. According to their Lordships, the expression 'output' in clause 9 of the agreement did not mean "what is available for despatch" to the buyers under the agreement. In their opinion, it not being the "contract output," that is to say, the output of which the purchasers had to take delivery, it could not be said that 25,000 tons was the maximum quantity the Steel Company was bound to take delivery of. Unfortunately for this reasoning, the expression 'output' has been expressly defined by clause 11 and in clause 9 it must bear this defined meaning. Their Lordships disposed of this difficulty against their construction as follows:—

"Now if this agreement were a statute, in view of the rigid terms of the definition in clause 11 it might not be permissible for any Court of construction to place upon the word 'output' in clause 9 any other than its defined meaning. But greater liberty of interpretation is permissible in the case of an agreement like this, whose drafting precision is imperfect, and exercising that liberty, their Lordships very strongly incline to the view as being most completely in accord with the reality of any possible estimate that the output actually referred to in the clause is the gross output and no other."

PRIVY COUNCIL'S VIEW.

The language of the agreement throughout shows that it was prepared by lawyers, presumably the solicitors for the parties, and whatever imperfections there may be in their drafting of the agreement, is it right to put on the expression 'output' in clause 9 a different meaning from what the agreement itself says shall be the meaning? But even if their Lordships are right on this point and 'output' in clause 9 means gross output and not contract output, how does that lessen the force of the contention put forward by the Steel Company? If the gross output has to be maintained at 15,000 to 25,000 tons a month, it means that the contract output must be something less than the gross output. If the sellers cannot increase the gross output beyond 25,000 tons a month, how can they ask the buyers to take more than 25,000 tons a month? The whole dispute turned on the question whether the output could exceed 25,000 tons a month, and the plaintiffs' own case according to the plaint was:

"The plaintiff further submits that even if such output exceeds 25,000 tons per month or in any month, the defendant is bound to accept the entire quantity and that there is no obligation on the part of the plaintiff to restrict the output of the said seams to 25,000 tons per month or in any month."

Though this was the plaintiffs' own case and they realised that if they had to restrict the output to 5,000 tons, they could not ask the Steel Company to take more than 25,000 tons—their Lordships of the Privy Council have taken a different view.

WHOLE CLAUSE RENDERED NUGATORY.

The decision makes the whole of clause 9 nugatory except the part which entitles the Steel Company to damages if the output is less than 15,000 tons. If it was intended to provide for this contingency only, the draftsmen, however clumsy and inept they might have been, would have worded clause 9 very differently and there would have been no necessity to refer to the estimate at all or to the maximum quantity of 25,000 tons. Their Lordships have discarded the grammatical and ordinary sense of the words and thrown on the Steel Company the obligation to take an unlimited quantity of coal, though there is no corresponding liability on the owners of the Collieries. If it suits the sellers, the output may again go down to 15,000 tons per month.

WHOOPEE

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Management of **CHAND BRAND TEA COMPANY,** beg to invite the attention of their numerous customers that they have modified the rates of their various Brands and at the same time have introduced a system of placing **GIFT COUPONS** inside their tins of **1LB. AND 5LBS. and 1LB. LEAF PACKETS.** Please try to collect these Coupons and in exchange you will get valuable gifts. List giving full details will be supplied on receiving 1|2-Anna stamp.

Managing Agents:—

SAPAT & CO.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY 2.

Some of the girls of the Hindustani Seva Dal attending a Hindi class in Bombay.

30 CRORES OF INDIA'S GOLD RESERVES LOST IN 8 MONTHS ...

:o:

Finance Member's Peurilities

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The detailed report of the speech which the Finance Member delivered in the Assembly on Thursday last is now available. It confirms the suggestion I made in my last letter to you that the Finance Member is now barren of all arguments and has, therefore, resorted in this speech to puerilities and plausibilities. An analysis of this speech shows that the contentions of those who have all along opposed the 18d. ratio still remain unassailable. With your permission I will now examine some of the arguments advanced in the speech.

By merely repeating his assertion that prices in India would have fallen by the same percentage with 16d. ratio as with 18d. ratio, he cannot hope to carry conviction in face of our experience to the contrary. He himself recognises that if we reverted to 16d. prices would gradually improve by 12 1/2 per cent. I have not heard any responsible Indian critic who claims to have prophesied the present trade depression, and whilst I admit that it would be fantastic for anybody to advance such a claim that in 1927 he foresaw the catastrophic fall in prices we have experienced, it cannot be gainsaid that several of those who opposed the Currency Bill of 1927 had definitely warned Government that India would be very badly hit in the event of a fall in gold prices. In his Minute of Dissent, Sir Purshotamdas said "If gold prices fall and Indian prices must follow such a fall—India will be faced with a still bigger fall—the double effect of the operation of the present rate of 1sh. 6d. and also the world fall. I cannot but contemplate such a prospect with very serious misgivings, for it will hit the Indian producer to an extent beyond his capacity to bear. In a word, it will hit, and hit very hard, four-fifths of the population of the country that exists on agriculture." Again, the recent fall in prices was not totally unforeseen. In para 36 of their Report, the Hilton-Young Commission definitely refer to the evidence of Professor Gustav Cassel and Mr. Joseph Kitchin who apprehended "a prolonged period of steadily falling commodity prices."

The Finance Member claims to have made a new discovery that after 150 years staability of currency was reached only when his predecessor fixed the rupee at 18d. Historically this is contrary to facts. I will not go further than 1900 and ask Sir George Schuster if he is not aware of currency stability in India between 1900 and 1916. And, Sir, may I also ask him if it is not true that this period of 150 years of a fluctuating currency in India has coincided with what all official publications have recorded as an enormous progress in India's foreign trade? Stability of exchange, as pointed out by the Babington Smith Committee, is a facility but not a necessity for trade. The situation which the Finance Member has now created as a result of his persistent efforts to bolster up the 18d. ratio is such that no sane Indian who understands this question in all its aspects will to-day undertake the responsibility of recommending an immediate reversion to 16d. Since December last, we have lost Rs. 30 crores of our gold reserves and more gold is being frittered away every day. Heavy and shortly maturing sterling obligations have been piled up by the Finance Member, and with the attenuated gold reserves I am inclined to believe it would be almost impossible now to hold the rupee at 16d. What is the remedy then? Immediate stoppage of the loot of our remaining gold reserves on the basis of 18d. and to let the rupee find its own level as a result of the interplay of economic forces. The vehemence with which the Finance Member has persisted in his policy is bound to have a violent reaction, but considering the possibility of a large part of the Indian capital now held abroad repatriating and the interaction of a consequent rise in prices, I believe that in twelve months' time it may become possible to anchor the rupee at 16d. Some temporary instability is inevitable. Nay, I would go further and say that it would better serve our interests than the continuance of the 18d. ratio with all the disastrous consequences we have seen.

The Simla circles are only protesting too much when they consider a change in ratio inconceivable. With the known gold reserves 18d. cannot now be maintained long. Great Britain has been going through a period of great anxiety to maintain her credit in the financial world and it is for the present difficult to believe that she can render any material assistance to us in the shape of gold loans or credits. In the meantime, reverse bills are being sold every day, causing further depletion of our gold reserves, and exchange banks are reluctant to sell sterling for forward deliveries. Against a note-issue of over Rs. 150 crores there is a gold holding of only Rs. 10.86 crores which at the rate at which reverse bills are sold will vanish in a few weeks' time. And then, sir, there is the certain danger of gold commanding a premium in terms of rupees and the possibility of two levels of prices in the country—one rupee and the other gold. I would, therefore, still pray and trust that wiser counsels may prevail even now at this late hour.—Yours, etc.

A. D. SHROFF.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

PROPAGATION OF KHADDAR IN CITY

B. P. C. C. Discusses Proposition

The question of gingering up the activities about the propagation of Khaddar was discussed at the ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Monday evening at the Congress House.

At the outset, Mr. Nagindas T. Master presented to the House the report of a special subcommittee on the report of Civil Disobedience activities in Bombay during the last campaign. Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas moved the adoption of the report. The further discussion was postponed till the report was read by members.

The suggestion for presidential election for the next session of the Congress was also postponed to October meeting.

Dr. B. P. Shukla then moved the following resolution:—

"In pursuance of the Congress resolution of Foreign Cloth Boycott through Khaddar and in view of the enormous stock collected at the various Khaddar centres the Bombay P.C.C. requests all District Congress Committees to organise Khadi Pheries and Khadi Week and requests all the Associations and public spirited citizens to help the sale of Khaddar and thus directly help the cause of peasants, unemployed and famine stricken people.

The Bombay P.C.C. appoints 7 members (to be named) on the Khaddar Sub-Committee."

Sjt. Patil moved an amendment that the last sentence should be delected and in its place the following words should be added.

"The B.P.C.C. urges on the Foreign Cloth Boycott and Swadeshi Committee to take immediately all necessary steps in the matter." The amendment was accepted by the mover. The amended resolution was unanimously passed. On the motion of Mr. S. A. Brelvi seconded by Mr. P. R. Lele the Committee endorsed the resolution of the Working Committee regarding the Press Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly.

There were several resolutions of which Mr. C. K. Narayanswamy had given notice. Objection was taken for their consideration at this Session of the B.P.C.C. as it was contented that proper notice had not been given.

The meeting then adjourned.

REDISTRIBUTION OF CORPORATION SEATS FROM WARDS

Adjournment Motion Fails

Economy again was the theme of discussion at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday afternoon. Dr. A. G. Viegas moved the following resolution:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to explore all avenues for reduction of expenditure so as to obviate further taxation on the over-taxed citizens."

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale seconded the resolution.

Dr. Vora who opposed the proposition observed that it was entirely a redundant proposition.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Laljl said it was a vague resolution. What were the avenues that were not already explored? What was there to assume that taxation was going to be increased?

The resolution was, however, carried when put to vote.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved: "That a Committee be appointed to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and to report as to how various Municipal Departments and Sub-Departments can be amalgamated with a view to effecting economy, without impairing efficiency."

The Commissioner characterised the proposition as impracticable. He pointed out that the departments had been there for a number of years and the system had stood the test of time. There was no reason why a reshuffling or adjustment should become necessary.

Dr. Viegas withdrew the resolution in view of the speech of the Commissioner.

There was then a heated debate in the House on the question of readjustment of seats for the Corporation in various wards.

Mr. Hirjibehedin asked for priority for his resolution. After opposition from a number of members the priority was granted. He then moved the adoption of the report of the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee in regard to the redistribution of seats. According to the present arrangement A Ward has got 12 seats, B 16, C 16, D 10, E 10, F 6 and G 6. The redistribution suggested by the Committee is that A should have 10 seats, B 10, C 14, D 14, E 12, F 8 and G 8. If the suggestion is accepted A, B and C between themselves lose ten seats and the remaining four wards gain those ten seats.

The President then read to the House the communication he had received from the Secretary, General Department of the Government of Bombay, regarding Mr. S. K. Bole's Bill in the Council amending the Municipal Act. A point of order was raised that the letter was not relevant. President, however, read the letter.

Mr. Hirjibehedin deplored the mentality of the members who would not consider a just and equitable position because it went against their interests. If they really cared for the fair distribution of the seats they must accept the new redistribution suggested by the Committee. The major wards were opposed to the redistribution because they were going to be the losers. But that should be no consideration. The matter was before the Committee for a very long time but it could not be expedited because certain members of that Committee had taken an obstructionist attitude. The Commissioner had made the fairest suggestion and in all fairness they had to accept it. The suggestion in Mr. Bole's bill about the increase in nominated seats was simply monstrous.

Mr. I. S. Patel seconded the proposition. He knew, he said, why the members from the first three wards were opposed to it. The injustice against the labour wards was practised rather too long and now an attempt was being made to perpetuate it.

Dr. Colaso moved an adjournment of the consideration of the matter till after the elections. His argument was that very many members had already started their canvassing on the assumption that the present arrangement was going to remain.

Dr. Deshmukh agreed with Dr. Colasco.

The Commissioner pleaded for a straightforward attitude in the matter. The question of redistribution of seats, he pointed out, was before the Corporation since 1925 and it was being postponed from time to time under some excuse or other. The argument that the redistribution should not be effected on the eve of the elections did not hold good.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee wanted the House to take a decision once for all and not to shirk the issue.

The adjournment was put to vote. It was taken to a division where it was rejected by the House.

The meeting was then adjourned to next Monday.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of the 5th instant arrived at Port Said at 4-30 a.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 7-30 a.m. the same day.

THE EXCHANGE RATIO

Prohibitive Cost Of Maintaining 18d.

Mr. R. G. Saraiya writes:—

The desperate plight to which the Government of India have been reduced to maintain the rupee-sterling exchange has been revealed by the Associated Press message recently published in your paper. As the message appears to have been officially inspired, it is worth while examining a little closely its purport.

It is said that the cost of reverting to the 16d. ratio would be prohibitive; that "if the Government reverted to the 16d ratio they would require five crores more revenue to meet statutory obligations." This is swallowing a camel and straining at a gnat, with a vengeance.

May I ask through your valued columns, what has been the cost of 'maintaining' the 18d. ratio? Apart from the general cost of acute distress to the growers, growing economic distress industrial stagnation etc., what has been the cost 'to the Government of India' of maintaining the exchange ratio at present? Take the latest abstract of accounts published by the Currency Department showing the position as on September 7th. In one week it shows the 'loss of gold bullion' worth Rs. 1,50,54,431. At this rate how long will the gold resources of the Government of India last? If the Government of India are so anxious to avoid an increase of Rs. 5 crores in taxation, let them publish a statement of the gold and sterling resources of the Indian tax-payer frittered away by them since the publication of the Report of the last Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance. According to that Report, the Paper Currency Reserve, as on April 30th, 1926, held gold assets as under behind the Note Issue:—

	Crores.
Gold Coin and Bullion	Rs. 22.3
Sterling securities	Rs. 21.0
Total	Rs. 43.3

These assets have been converted at 2s. to the rupee, i.e. the gold assets then were worth £4,33,00,000. In the latest available statement of the Currency Department, the bullion assets are valued at Rs. 10,86,00,000 (in round numbers.) There are no sterling securities. Converted at the present rate of exchange these amount to £81,45,000 i.e., a loss since 1926 of £35,15,5000 or Rs. 46,87,00,000, say Rs. 47 crores. But we are supposed to hold out our hands in horror at a possible increase of Rs. 5 crores in the expenditure of Government, and sit quiet over a loss of Rs. 47 crores nearly in five years in their gold assets! If this is the sort of special pleading which has to be adopted to support the 18d. ratio, the sooner it is given up the better, in the interests of all concerned.

It may be claimed that the above is a gloomy picture, or there has been an increase in the silver assets of the Paper Currency Reserve. In this connection it is only sufficient to remind your readers that the silver assets have no value in international commerce, beyond their value as bullion in terms of gold. If the silver assets are looked at from this point, it will be seen how slender are the resources at the disposal of the Currency Department.

The Associated Press message says "that the present policy of short-term high interest loans with resolute efforts at economy and possibly slight temporary increases of the rates in public utility services will help to maintain the ratio." Against the increased cost of Rs. 5 crores of reverting to the 16d. ratio, will the Finance Department weigh the increased cost of maintaining the 18d. ratio in the form of increased interest charges on their Treasury Bills and the new loan. It is computed that the Government of India's short-term liabilities in Treasury Bills amount to Rs. 85 crores. The new loan has been floated at an interest rate of 6 1/2 per cent. It does not require much financial genius to see that in maintaining exchange at 1s. 6d. the tax-payer is mulcted to the tune of more than Rs. 5 crores in increased interest charges alone.

I will again repeat that in the interests of the tax-payer and the Government of India themselves, the sooner they give up this tenacious clinging to the impossible 18d. ratio, the better.

ROY'S TRIAL TO BE IN JAIL

Passes For Vistors

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 14.

Captain Ibbotson, District Magistrate has issued the following order in Roy's case.

The trial of the case K. E. versus Roy will be continued in Jail. As the Court room in jail is very small the following press correspondents will be admitted; representative of Associated Press and three others to be selected on application.

There will also be room for actual legal representatives and advisers and relatives of the accused. Legal representatives and adviser being well of the accused, advisers being well known will be admitted without passes, the accused to give list of relatives to whom he wishes passes to be issued.

M. N. ROY'S REVISION PETITION.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 14.

It is understood that M. N. Roy has filed a revision application against the Magistrate's orders issuing a commission for the examination of two prosecution witness at Calcutta and refusing to give Roy an opportunity to go personally to Meerut to hold a conference with the accused in the alleged conspiracy case there.

It is said Roy has sent a petition to His Excellency the Governor asking for similar facilities as those enjoyed by the Meerut undertrial prisoners. Roy is also stated to have applied to the Inspector-General of Prisons asking him to allow Roy the same privileges as given to the Meerut under trial prisoners.—A.P.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. on the 13th idem and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 18th instant.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using

ZANDU DRAKSHA-ASAVA

Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 19

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed?

Why not try from to-day?

That Acts At Once

The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher

ZANDU DRAKSHA-ASAVA

Avoid Substitutes

Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Limited.

Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14.

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mohajanwadi, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2

Price List of Ayurvedic preparations on application

ZANDU DRAKSHA-ASAVA in Retail can be had of Agents, Chemists and Druggists and other Shop-keepers, etc.

EXTRA STRONG PEPPERMINT

In packets of 14 big square tablets.

BEST SWADESHI CONFECTION.

Delightful for all occasions. Sold everywhere

Made by:—PARLE PRODUCTS MFG CO., 21, Chukla St., Jakaria Masjid, BOMBAY 3.

INDIANS MUST PATRONISE INDIAN SHIPPING

—:o:—

How To Promote And Develope Indian Mercantile Marine.

A large number of Cadets from the Training Ship "Dufferin" were conspicuous at a meeting held under the auspices of the Society for the Promotion of Shipping Knowledge at the Sudama House on Saturday. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas presided.

Mr. M.A. Master, President of the Society, in proposing Sir Purshottamdas to the chair emphasised the great need of developing an Indian Mercantile Marine.

In the course of his speech. Prof. Davar said:—

Every civilised and advanced country has a Mercantile Marine of its own, of which it is naturally proud, and in view of that, it is but just, that Young India should be feeling very uncomfortable for want of a Mercantile Marine of its own. The question which now must be faced, is how to bring about by legislation, or other means in our power a change in the present unsatisfactory conditions. This question is naturally, looming large in the minds of us all at present, because, the Constitution of India, is now in the melting pot and they are all looking for a complete Dominion Status which we expect will give us complete powers to adjust our house, both within the political as well as the economic sphere. A nominal political freedom without an equal amount of economic liberty would, I am afraid, be not of much importance to us.

CUT-THROAT COMPETITION.

There is no wonder that we are very badly crippled here, because, the whole of the shipping trade is (with very little exception as represented by the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., and some others), is in the hands of companies which are not even incorporated in this country'. There is another very annoying and alarming factor, viz: that these outside companies, either foreign or British, are in a position to carry on a freight war whenever it pleases them with a view to crush our infant industry, with the result that our Indian companies can only exist through making some sort of compromise or treaty with these outsiders. No country in the world could possibly tolerate this position, but unfortunately, we are so constituted under the present constitution that beyond making some noise in the Assembly by bringing Bills which are thrown out by vested interests, we have not been able to achieve anything. Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill, as you know, has not been allowed to progress very much, in spite of almost unanimous support from the Indian public, in spite of the fact that all that the Bill required was to reserve a very small fraction of the shipping trade for the native shipping industry and even there the vested interests, as represented by Europeans, both British and foreign, have stoutly opposed this measure, I trust that Dominion India will not be hampered when next time it brings up a similar or even a more ambitious measure in the interests of Indian shipping. In order to be able to succeed, we must try our best through our representatives at the Round Table Conference, to see that we are not hamperd by agreements such as the one to which unfortunately, some of our eminent countrymen seem to have agreed at the last sitting.

IMPORTANCE OF CONTROL.

The importance of obtaining the control of shipping industry in our hands can be gauged from the fact that according to our great countryman, Mr. G.D. Birla, in his speech in the Assembly, only one non-Indian company with a capital of £9,57,000 made a total profit of £51,70,000 within 25 years or approximately 22 per cent per annum, and that too, only in connection with our coastal trade. The country can hardly afford such a drain, but when we consider so many other companies which are even doing larger business in the oversea trade, one can well imagine that want of having our own mercantile marine is one of the important causes which has impoverished this country.

AUSTRALIAN EXAMPLE.

The question which next comes and is of importance in the present position as one can say without the slightest hesitation is the first step to be taken by which is to make it impossible for any outside company to do the coasting trade of India and to see that the monopoly brought into purely Indian hands. I should suggest that in such companies none but Indian-born subjects should be allowed to become shareholders as far as possible and that all places should be manned by Indian-born officers. We have a precedent here in connection with Australia where according to the Indian Marine Committee's Report, the licenses are granted there under certain conditions which make it impossible for companies to operate in their territory in connection with their coastal trade, though to all outward appearances there is no obstruction to British ships or Dominion ships which are non-Australian in their land. The trick evidently, lies in framing conditions under which licenses are to be granted so that the undesirables in their opinion could be automatically shut out and only Australian-owned vessels control the happy hunting ground of Australian coastal trade. There is no reason why India should not take a leaf out of the book of the Dominion of Australia in this branch.

INSURANCE QUESTION.

The next step should to provide a proper method of insuring both our ships and the cargo carried by our ships on the most favourable lines. No doubt, our Indian Insurance Companies come forward here and until such time as they are not sufficiently developed to take up what is called "Hull Insurance," the State can come forward to insure purely Indian ships at favourable rates and also help shipping by offering to insure cargo even in cases where they come from foreign countries, belonging to foreigners which is not at present on our ships, on the excuse that foreign insurance companies are not prepared to take up this risk in our ships and where these European shippers are not prepared to insure with our insurance companies on the excuse that they are not in their opinion strong enough for them. This would also mitigate the grievance which has been put forward from authoritative writers that a ship classed as first class is not insured on the Lloyds as first class, but is ranked as second class, which means heavier premium, simply on the ground that they happen to be under Indian ownership.

STATE BOUNTIES.

In order further to encourage over sea shipping, under Indian control, and to stop outside shipping companies trying to break down an Indian company, the State should assist that Indian company with bounties and prohibit the non-Indian company from making use of Indian ports. If there was ever a more deserving case, in my opinion, for bounties and subsidies, it is the case of Indian shipping, where public money so spent, would be amply repaid by improved prosperity and saving of crores of rupees which are lost directly and indirectly through the absence of Indian Mercantile Marine and the monopoly of outsiders in this regard. Once the mercantile marine is developed to large proportions, the development of shipyards for ship-building in this country would not be difficult.

JUSTICE TO POLITICS.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas congratulated the Society and its President for arranging the meeting. He said, that he did not know that such a Society existed until the President approached him asking him to preside at the meeting. It was a very happy idea of starting an association for the spread of shipping knowledge. He had no doubt that the efforts and activities of the Society would prove a good fillip to the Shipping Industry.

Continuing, he said that he was glad that Prof. Davar had tackled the subject from a practical standpoint and had fully dwelt on the one important aspect of the question. He was glad that full justice was done to the political side of the question and that was the fundamental side of it. "The political side can act either as a handicap or as a fillip to the industry as the case may be," said Sir Purshottamdas. For it was that aspect of the question that was responsible for the present plight of Indian shipping.

INDIANS PATRONISE INDIAN SHIPPING.

There was one point, remarked the President, that the lecturer left untouched. There was no use crying over spilt milk. So there was no use ruminating over the past achievements of Indians in the sphere of Shipping. They had to consider the present situation. In this connection, he would give a very practical suggestion and that was that "Indians patronise their own ships and shipping." This was the one great way of developing the industry in the present circumstances. This must be emphasised and must be driven home to all, if they were to achieve any measure of success. The political handicaps and other disabilities did exist, but the way to overcome them was by patronising Indian shipping. Public opinion must be educated for this.

"I hope that public opinion and a sense of self-respect will compel, if not persuade us to give preference at the least to Indian shipping. Under the present handicaps this is the only way to make Indian shipping—not indeed, to prosper or pay handsome dividends—but merely to make them to exist."

Continuing, Sir Purshottamdas congratulated the Cadets of the "Dufferin" who had proved that they successfully manned Indian ships. When the first batch of the youngsters were brought to Bombay, he confessed it looked doubtful, if raw youths with not a very good physique would be any good. And he told a humorous story of how some of them confessed that that was the first time they had seen the sea: But time had proved that they were made of the right material and he was glad to say that some of the Admirals who were connected with the Training Ship had nothing but praise for the Indian cadets, who had so quickly mastered the technicalities. And, he hoped that they would turn out to be excellent marine officers. This clearly illustrated the fact, that, what they lacked was only the scope for the expression of their talent.

SURMOUNT THE DIFFICULTIES.

There were numbers of difficulties lying ahead of the development of shipping in India. There was the political handicap. There was the policy of the present Government. Then there was the lack of technical knowledge. They had to face the facts and adopt measures to suit the situation.

"Whatever the outcome of the R.T. Conference," concluded Sir Purshottamdas, "it cannot but include substantial freedom for us to legislate in the interests of India." He assured the Society that he was always at their service and he would be glad to do whatever he can for Indian Shipping."

After a vote of thanks to the Chair and the lecturer, the meeting came to a close. Mr. Mehta Secretary of the Society proposing a vote of thanks said that, due to the blunder of the Government Indian commercial interests were left unrepresented at the R.T.C. and the President of the evening if all had gone well should have been in London with their brief, by now.

FLAG HOISTING IN AHMEDABAD

Congress Leaders' Advice.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 11.

As previously announced the new National Flag was hoisted by Sjt. Nariman in Kotharipole this morning, when he declared that a change in flag colours was not made due to difference of opinion. The National Flag was the emblem of "our independence and even an old piece of cloth, if so desired by the Congress might have been acceptable to us. We have to render greater service under this flag and shall have to protect it under any circumstances. National flag cannot be served by such functions. The capacity to stand-by it in times of acute discontent will be real service and the time of test.

NEFARIOUS TRADE.

Ahmedabad has a greater duty to discharge by setting an example of patriotic and selfless service. Is it at all desirable that in this metropolis there should by any nefarious trade of foreign cloth, intoxicating drinks, etc? When the bugle is sounded here, not a single yard of foreign cloth must be available in this City."

Babu Rajendra Prasad was the next to tell the public that no sacrifice mattered before the protection of national flag.

The Sardar in a short address told the public not to look at London, as nothing was likely to be obtained therefrom. Gandhiji had gone to clear the overdue account of 150 years. He was not going to bring anything substantial from London. He then appealed then to boycott foreign cloth.

CONGRESS OFFICES AS RELIEF CENTRE

United Action In Bengal

CALCUTTA, September 12.

The Secretary of the Bengal Congress Flood Relief Committee wires:—

All sections in the Congress work in the affected districts are acting in co-operation and every Congress Committee is turned into a Relief centre systematically distributing rice, cloth and medicine. It is gratifying to note that the Congress and other organisations all over India are sending sympathetic messages and help.

Poet Rabindranath Tagore, President of the Congress Flood Relief Committee, arrived here last evening to appear on the stage with Viswabharati boys and girls for collection funds in aid of the flood stricken. All contributions should be sent to the Congress Flood Relief Office at Wellington Square.

Calcutta Europeans Incite Govt. To Press For 'War Measures'

PRO-PRESS BILL PROPAGANDA.

Police Raid Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee Office.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

The European Association, along with the Anglo-Indian press, is making all sorts of vile propaganda in order to facilitate the passing of the Press Bill just introduced in the Assembly. The Association has issued a pamphlet entitled "Political Crime and Instigation" which has been widely circulated among the mercantile houses. The pamphlet openly associates the Congress with the violent outrages committed by some misguided youths for it is as it says, "a brief survey of individual murder and wholesale massacre, which, as we contend, is directly and intimately connected with propaganda by Congress organisations, and more particularly with that of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee as it is connected also with the social tyranny inflicted by these organisations and permitted under the law."

INCITING GOVERNMENT.

In an appeal addressed to the Government it says: "It is your first duty to protect the lives of your citizens and of your servants. In this you have failed because, whilst you have punished where possible the perpetrators of crime, you have left unpunished the instigators of crime. If the law is too weak to help you, you 'must' strengthen it and it is your urgent duty to do so. But whether new enactments are required or not, this wholesale praise of murderers must cease. No more public demonstration in the shape of hartals, processions or speeches can be permitted and no more infamous resolutions of public bodies or rabid outpourings from an uncontrolled press."

FOREIGN RELATIONS BILL OPPOSED.

In an emergency meeting of the Executive Council of the Indian Journalists' Association held last evening resolutions were passed condoling the death of Mr. K. C. Roy, founder of the Associated Press, protesting against the Foreign Relations Bill, and expressing sympathy with the editors of the "Zemindar" and "Afghanistan" who have been convicted under the Foreign Relations Ordinance.

PICKETING IN CALCUTTA.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops in Burrabazar and South Calcutta is being carried on regularly under the auspices of the Congress Bideshi Barjan Sangha and Nari Satyagraha Samiti. Scores of volunteers, both men and women, are taking part in it. Although picketing is quite peaceful, the police do not seem to be very well disposed towards it.

RAIDS AND SEARCHES.

On Monday last a party of the Calcutta Police consisting of two officers, four serbeants and 25 constables searched the office of the Congress Bideshi Barjan Sangha and took away about two thousand leaflets containing instructions to pickets according to the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement. Printed writing pads and some papers, all perfectly blank were also taken away.

The police also raided and searched the residences of two gentlemen connected with the Sangha and the offices of several newspapers.

ACQUITTED OF DACOITY CHARGE.

A report from Jamalpur (East Bengal) says that all the accused in the Suntia Dacoity Case have been discharged for want of evidence. The accused were 18 in number, all young men and mostly Congress workers. They had been in custody for two months, their bail applications having been persistently refused on the plea that there was sufficient evidence to warrant their detention in custody, till at last it was granted by the District Judge. The order of their acquittal was passed on the basis of a final report submitted by the police. After the discharge, however two of the accused have been rearrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Bombay Council Agenda.

Supplementary provisional agenda for the Third Session of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held at the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday the 28th September at 2 p.m. Bill No. VIII of 1931 (A Bill to provide for a succession duty and to encourage a more extended use of probates and letters of administration in the Presidency of Bombay)—First Reading.

Bill No. XXIX of 1931 (A Bill further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay)—First Reading.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

A Bill further to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Public Conveyances Act, 1920—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr. A. K. Resaldar.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr. R. R. Bakhale.

A Bill to amend the City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr. R. R. Bakhale.

Resolution by Dr. M. K. Dixit, "This Council recommends to Government to introduce a Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council enabling the local bodies to open 'Forced Labour Houses' and to detain in such Labour Houses able-bodied and workshy beggars."

Resolution by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale.—"This Council recommends to Government to constitute a Central Board for Primary and Secondary Education composed of representatives of the Bombay Government, school boards of local authorities, the Universities, labour organisations and educational bodies to advise the Minister of Education in preparing a well-considered scheme after a thorough revision of the curricula in primary and secondary education to give effect to the principles and recommendations laid down and made in the Report of the Committee on Primary and Secondary Education in 1929."

Resolution by Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni.—"This Council recommends to Government that the dates fixed for the payments of instalments of the land revenue, payable in respect of lands assessed for purposes of agriculture only, be changed to 1st March for first instalment and 1st April for the second instalment in the case of villages placed under Class I and to 1st April and 1st May respectively in the case of II Class villages."

Resolution by Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola.—"This Council recommends to Government to appoint a Committee to inquire into the law's delays and costliness of justice in this City of Bombay and to submit proposals for improving the conditions."

Resolution by Dr. P. G. Solanki.—"This Council recommends to Government to take immediate steps to introduce legislation for the registration and licensing of money-lenders and sowcars such as Pathans, Kabulis, Marwaris, Banias and others, on the lines of the Money-lenders Bill passed in the Punjab Legislative Council so as to protect the interests of the labouring classes in matters of fabricated accounts and usurious rates of interest."

ENFORCE PROSTITUTION ACT.

"This Council recommends to Government to take immediate steps to introduce legislation for the registration, licensing and weekly medical inspection of all prostitutes and public women in the City of Bombay."

"This Council recommends to Government to enforce the amended Prostitution Act in the City of Bombay and to order the Police Commissioner to remove all the houses of prostitutes, public women and singing girls from the main roads even in the tolerated areas in the City along which tram lines pass and from the vicinity of municipal and private schools, Hindu temples, Parsi fire temples, Mosques, Churches and other places of worship of all other communities and to segregate all these prostitutes and singing girls in special quarters far away from the thickly populated localities of the City."

Resolution by Mr. A. N. Surve.

"This Council decommends to Government not to give temporary licences for sale of liquor within the limits of the race-course at Bombay, including its enclosures."

"This Council recommends to Government to appoint a Committee similar to the Haj Pilgrims Protection Committee for minimizing the trouble and annoyance to which the passengers are subjected in the ferry steamers plying along the western coast of the Presidency."

MONEY-LENDERS' DEALINGS.

"This Council recommends to Government to introduce legislation for the abolition of Khoti tenure in the Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts."

"This Council reccommends to Government to appoint a mixed Committee of officials and non-officials, with a majority of the latter, to inquire into the practices employed by money-lenders in their dealings with agriculturists in the Central and Southern Divisions of the Presidency."

No Amalgamation Of Gujerat And Kathiawar Mails

BOMBAY, Sept. 9.

The following subjects among others were discussed at the 76th meeting of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Local Railway Advisory Committee, held on August 26:—

Proposed amalgamation of the Gujerat and the Kathiawar Mails:—The Chairman informed the Committee that the feasibility of amalgamating the Gujerat and the Kathiawar Mails during the monsoon months had been investigated, as a measure of economy, but the proposal was not practicable in that such amalgamation would result in overcrowding on certain days each week.

Financial results for the month of June, 1931:—The figures for the months of April, May and June, 1931, showed a decrease in earnings of Rs. 15-1/2 lakhs, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

The approximate returns for July showed an increase of Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs, but during the first two weeks of August, there was a falling off.

Passengers travelling without tickets:—A statement was placed on the table showing the number of passengers detected travelling without tickets during the half-year ending 30th June, 1931, and giving details of amounts collected and of legal action taken in certain cases. While there was no appreciable decrease in the number of passengers travelling without tickets, the figures showed an increase in the number of mendicants turned out of trains.—A.P.

LURE OF AMERICA

Friend's Advice To Gandhiji

An American friend writes to Gandhiji:—

"It is a great relief to the comparatively few on this continent, who grasp the measure of what you are doing, to know you will not visit here. Great minds, minds at one, do not need physical contact, save when something physical has to be 'done.' There is nothing one can do here. America has to save itself, and by itself. Its visible cosmic cultural worth is a thousand years less then that of Europe and Asia. America has but one thing to offer any one, Money, and this you can secure a plenty of, without being capitulized by the Western world's hopelessly ignorant, and, therefore, arrogant, Press, the intellectual poverty of which is, at once, evidenced, when editorial and publisher policy is contrasted with the most excellent international news service they give.

"America does, of course, offer other things. She demonstrates 'restlessness' and its physical rewards and mental upheavals. Also she affords a lesson to the world, to those who think, of what Westernism brings to humanity. This reminds me to say this, 'Do not place overmuch reliance on the emotional pulpit and political actors of this country.' Like children, they are the playthings of their own words, and would both run and also deny the substance of those words when they materialize into political action. There are many Peters in the flock of 'revolutionaries' in America.

"Au revoir. The Eternal is with you. Follow not too much, though in the footsteps of Western forms of government. They are all almost at the point of extinction; and an intellectual revolution to avoid a physical one is too great a divine miracle! There is no soul in this Western horizon with intellect and strength enough to save its civilization. He will not, I fear, be permitted to arise until the races are on their knees—beaten. Miracles do not happen until the people are in core straits, and 'know' they are so. At present all that is here is Fear. They still have faith in their old gods."—"Young India."

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MAT. TO-DAY AT 3-30

Romance Thrills Comedy

The story of an author who lived his romance. See it—hear it—and forget your troubles. It has heart appeal interspersed with hilarious comedy, colorful settings, novel situations and a climax that will surprise you. Novel motion-picture entertainment silhouetted against a background of old world glamor. Don't miss it!

THE BEST SHOW IN TOWN AT PATHE

ALSO

SCREEN SNAPSHOTS (TAKEN IN HOLLYWOOD)

AND

KRAZY KAT IN FARM RELIEF

ADVANCE BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co. Ltd (No EXTRA CHARGE)

Swadeshi Mela

AND

EXHIBITION

Under the auspices of

THE ALLAHABAD SWADESHI LEAGUE

From the 3rd to 12th November

At the huge building and vast grounds of

The SWARAJ BHAWAN

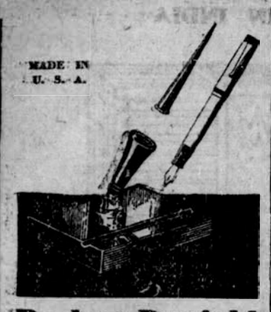
Gifted by the

LATE PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU

To the Indian Nation.

Apply for particulars to

THE MANAGER, 24, Hamilton Road, Allahabad.



MADE IN U. S. A.

Parker Duofold

pen owners now save the cost of a pen when buying a desk set. Take your pocket Duofold to your dealer, he will fit a desk taper to it free of charge when you buy a desk set base. Investigate this unique, money-saving feature exclusive with Parker.

Distributors
Dodge & Seymour Ltd.
3, Wittet Road, Bal[illegible] Estate
BOMBAY.
12, Waterloo Street, CALCUTTA

Parker Duofold

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED.

A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN FOUND.

DERK P. YONKERMAN, DISCOVERER OF THE NEW REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

Marvellous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a remedy has been discovered that has cured the deadly Consumption even in the advanced stages of the disease. No one will longer doubt that Consumption can be cured after reading the proof of hundreds of cases cured by this wonderful discovery—some after change of climate and all other remedies tried had failed, and the cases had been pronounced hopeless of cure. This new remedy has also proved itself effective and speedy in curing Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other serious throat and lung troubles. In order that all in need of this wonderful produce of science may test its efficacy for themselves, a Company has been formed to give it to the world, and a Free Trial Treatment can be obtained by writing the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd., (Dept. C366) 118|120, Fleet St., London, E.C., 4, enclosing 6d. in British P. Order to cover cost of carriage and packing, and mentioning this paper. The trial treatment will then be sent by return mail, carriage paid.

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Do not wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption, if you have Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pains in your Chest, a Cold on your Lungs, or any throat or Lung trouble; write to-day for a free trial treatment and book of instruction, and benefit yourself before it is too late.

To Build A Sturdy Nation

:ASOKA:

is an indispensable aid with your wife

The cost is out a pittance as compared with your duty!

C. K. SEN & CO. LTD., Calcutta.

What the People Say

A SWADESHI WOOLEN MARKET

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In upper India almost every body is aware that Kashmir is the only place in India, where home-spun and hand-made woollen coatings just like the Irish home-spuns (tweeds, etc.), are prepared on a commercial scale. But it is not yet widely known that Kashmir has, of late, been producing good silk cloths for shirts and saries from the silk yarn produced in Kashmir. As the people in other parts of the country are not aware of these facts. I think it my duty in publicity through the medium of your national paper that those who want to get pure swadeshi woolen and silk cloth may buy the Kashmir products in preference to the mall-made ones.—Yours, etc

INDAR SAIN.

Srinagar, Sept. 4.

ANGLO-INDIAN PROPAGANDA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Your contemporaries "The Times of India", the "Pioneer" and the "Statesman" have been recently publishing false news about the activities of the Congress for the forth-coming Municipal elections in Jubbulpore. It is not my object in this letter to contradict the accounts published by these papers as their falsity is self-evident and these papers have become objects of ridicule in my town. I only want to draw the attention of your readers to the following sentence appearing in the "Pioneer" of the 4th instant; "Pandit D. P. Mishrs, Mr. Govind Das' nominee for the Presidentship of the new Municipality, challenged his opponents to capture the Galgulla Ward, which is apparenly the deciding factor in the forth-coming elections. The meeting ended in a fiasco. Yesterday an open letter was addressed to Seth Govind Das criticising his actions and accepting the challenge regarding Galgulla Ward". An overwhelming majority of Hindus reside in Galgulla Ward. I am a nationalist Muslim residing in that Ward. In the public meeting referred to by the "Pioneer" Pandit Mishra strongly appealed to the public to vote for me with a view to vindicate the Congress claim that the Muslims would gain rather than lose by accepting joint electorates. The fact that the meeting unanimously passed a resolution supporting all Congress candidates irrespective of their caste and creed, is a clear proof of my popularity with the Jubbulpore public. But apart from this may I ask why the "Pioneer" is so much interested in my Ward? Is it because this Anglo-Indian paper and the party which it is supporting by regularly publishing false news are interested in keeping the Hindus and Muslims permanently divided?

I hope the public will answer for the "Pioneer" and the party for which it holds brief on the 14th instant when polling takes place.—Yours, etc.,

SYED ABDUL HADI.

MIRACLES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is the fundamental error of most writers on miracles, that they confine their attention to two points—the possibility or the fact, and the nature of the evidence. There is a third element, which in these questions is of capital importance; the predisposition of men in certain stages of society towards the miraculous, which is so strong that miraculous stories are circulated and credited, and which makes an amount of evidence that would be quite sufficient to establish a natural fact, altogether inadequate to establish a supernatural one. The positions are that a perpetual interference of the Deity with the natural course of events is the earliest and simplest notion of miracles, and that this notion, which is implied in so many systems of belief, arose in part from an ignorance of the laws of nature, and in part also from an incapacity for inductive reasoning, which, led men merely to collect facts, coinciding with their preconceived opinions, without attending to those that were inconsistent with them. By this method there is no superstition that could not be defended. There is not an omen, not a prognostic, however, childish, that has not, in the infinite variety of events, been verified; and to minds that are under the influence of a superstitious imagination these verifications more than outweigh all the instances of error. Simple knowledge is wholly insufficient to correct the disease. No one is so firmly convinced of the reality of lucky and unlucky days, and of supernatural portents, as the sailor, who has spent his life in watching the deep, and has learnt to read with almost unerring skill the promise of the clouds. No one is more persuaded of the superstitions about fortune than the habitual gambler. Sooner than abandon his theory, there is no extravagance of hypothesis to which the superstitious man will not resort. The ancients were convinced that dreams was verined this was plainly a prophecy. If the event was the exact opposite of what the dream foreshadowed, the latter was still snpernatural, for it was a recognised principle that dreams should sometimes be interpreted by contraries. If the dreams bore no relation to subsequent events, unless it were transformed into a fantastic allegory, it was still supernatural, for allegory was one of the most ordinary forms of revelation. If no ingenuity of interpretation could find a prophetic meaning in a dream, its supernatural character was even then not necessarily destroyed; for Homer said there was a special portal through which deceptive visions passed into the mind.—Yours, etc.

BASATULLAH.

Bhopal.

INDIAN COLONISATION IN SOUTH AMERICA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the publication of my last letter on "How India cannot spare her own capital to others" in your columns I have received more light regarding the futility of the proposed scheme of Indian colonization in South America and I write this letter for the further enlightment of the public in the matter. That India needs capital and much less can she spare it, is beyond a doubt in the circumstances when her own industries are starving for lack of capital and she is looking round for supply of vast funds for launching a scheme of an all-round development of her national industries when she has a new national form of government.

In the first place the Brazilian Republic is temporarily closed to immigrants. It is of course, hoped that it would be reopened again in the near future. Further even if it is reopened one must not only pay for his passage but must have with him at least Rs. 500 to satisfy the Government condition for entry and another lump sum to support himself until he gets an opportunity for earning his livelihood.

It may further be pointed out that even if best efforts are to be made in the direction of colonization how can they be successful when it is to be but a private enterprise? No country in the world feels the pinch of an increasing population more than Japan and the Japanese Government is straining every nerve to find an outlet for her teeming millions by carrying on negotiations with, and sending out commissions to Brazil. And the "Literary Digest" of February 14, 1931 says: "There is rejoicing in Japan over the announcement by the Government of Brazil that during this year 12,000 Japanese immigrants will be received with open arms by the South American republic. 'What we (Japanese) do by way of reciprocating the courtesy of the Brazilian Government is to see to it that only the best types of Japanese go over there.' "

Under such conditions for any Indian private scheme of colonization to secure success without the backing of a national government is illusory. So every right-thinking Indian would do well to turn to the improvement of his hearth first and then to fight out his colonisation claims abroad.—Yours, etc.,

A STUDENT OF ECONOMICS.

CITY CIVIL COURT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—While influential bodies of the mercantile community such as the Indian Merchants Chamber, the Shroff Mahajan Association, and a number of other Associations have backed the proposed City Civil Court Bill, being in agreement with the aims and objects of the Bill and being of opinion that it would tend to expedition of Justice and reducing of costs, an ingenious attempt is made in certain quarters, to stifle the proposed reform and scotch the Bill in its inception.

The Bombay Law Journal in its latest issue has tried to make out that the City Civil Court of Madras is less popular than the High Court and that the Madras Government commented upon the fact that 13 suits in the City Civil Court were pending for more than a year. But does not this arrear of 13 suits for one year most unfavourably contrast with that of hundreds of suits of more than 5 year's standing awaiting trial in the Bombay High Court? and surely summary suits and uncontested suits will have a preference in the High Court, there being a saving in "ad valorem" costs. But it is fallacious to argue from this that the Madras City Civil Court is less popular than the High Court.

On the other hand the Chief Justice has been moved to appoint a committee with a view to suggest remedy to reduce costs, and expedite suits. This is all to the good. But it is hoped that this is not an ingenious device on the part of the few opponents of the proposed Bill to side-track the proposed reform.

The late Chief Justice, Sir Amberson Marten, was alive to the lamentable drawback in the present system of administration of justice in the High Court whereby suits transferred to Long Causes List could not be disposed of for some years, which would result in hardship and denial of Justice in hundreds of cases. But he has often expressed his utter hopelessness to remedy the state of affairs, and laid the whole blame at the doors of Government who were slow in appointing more judges. More judges have now been appointed but the malady persists. The real panacea for the malady that preys upon the vitals of the High Court system of administration of jusice, is not the appointment of more judges but a convenient and fair distribution of work which the High Court alone is not able to cope with, with businesslike despatch.

For this purpose in order to purge the double poison of delay and excessive costs, from the system of administration of justice, the Government have proposed a certain reform whereby suits of smaller importance might be relegated to another Court in order that the congestion in the High Court might be removed and smaller litigation might be cheapened.

This proposed judicial reform is simple in its character and would be beneficial to all parties concerned—the public, the profession, and the Government. The public will be benefitted because the costs of litigation will be substantially reduced and suits disposed of with despatch. Those who say that costs will not be substantially reduced, do so either without proper assessment or for propaganda work against the proposed Bill.

Secondly, the profession is equally to be benefitted, as there would be greater distribution of work at the cost of a few legal lions, some of whom have been, through sheer force of circumstances, fortunate enough to get a monopoly of work by reason of the centralisatin of work through the office of the attorneys.

Thirdly, the Government also will be benefitted as they would get a revenue in respect of suits for which no "advalorem" revenue is charged for the present and this would be a step in the right direction in these days of financial stringency.

In spite of this we find that the "Times of India" in its leaderette of the 3rd of September 1931 has expressed its reactionary views, and has opined that no real good is to come out of the proposed judicial reform by the institution of a City Civil Court. But the "Times of India" can never be expected to support a measure which has been so badly needed in the interest of the public and which the mercantile community has supported with one voice as one of the most needed and belated reforms from Government.

In these circumstances it would be nothing but success of reactionary interests if the proposed Bill is any more shunted off as it would tend to shake the confidence of the public in British justice, being too dear, distant and difficult to obtain.—Yours, etc..

LEGAL REFORMER.

April 5.

CIVILISATION & DECLINE IN BIRTH RATE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—All available statistics prove that there is a general decline of birth rate in almost every country in the world. The interesting point is, the decline is greater among the more advanced classes than among others. In this connection it is interesting to see whether our civilisation is after all contributing to this curiou state of affairs. On the face of it, this looks a paradox because modern man lives so much longer (except in India, a significant fact in this connection) knows so much better how to maintain his health and vigour, and is so much more free from various debilitating diseases that he is presumed to know how to increase his reproductive capacities

Generally speaking, birth rate is affected by three important factors, viz., artificial interferences with fertilisation or pregnancy (birth control or abortion), changes in inherited racial (biological) constitution and physiolgical factors such as changes in bodily mechanism, etc.

The first factor needs no comment except to state that it is very probably the principal cause of reduction in birth rate. In the second category Professor Gini's theory is that nations like individuals pass through various stages, as far as fertility is concerned, such as, a period of rapid rise, a period of moderate fertility and then comparative sterility. This theory does not find many supporters now-a-days, because if it was true, the whole human race should have perished long ago.

Among the physiological factors are included all influences affecting either the total sum of bodily energy or the division of such energy between reproduction an other demands upon it. Energy is made available through the food assimilated. It might be stated as a general rule, that a generous diet, as far as quality and quantity are concerned, is associated with high fertility and vice versa other conditions being favourable. The available energy is expended in a variety of ways, the chief being maintenance of bodily heat and vital processes, increase in size, mental and physical adjustment to environment and reproduction. Increase in one direction would mean reduction in others, as the total amount of energy is limited. Civilisation however, greatly increases the available energy by improvements in food and mode of living and by reduction of energy expended in maintaining bodily heat; but among the civilised classes a large amount of energy is expended to maintain the ever increasing pressure to advasce their social position, and hence fertility among them has considerably decreased.

This is accentuated by the fact that the socially active classes follow sedentary occupations and intellectual pursuits with which is associated less sex vigour and it is well known that fertility is in direct proportion to frequency of coition.

Available statistics also prove that fertility is less in cities than in the country. The reason for this is obvious. Among cases of diminished fertility should be included also cases of childless marriages which in the United States is now six times as high as in the eighteenth century.

Associated with cultural evolution in reducing fertility are its necessary accompaniments worry, nervous strain and neurasthenia.

It would thus seem that the increase or decline of birth rate of any nation or any class in a nation is a good indication of the degree of civilisation which it has attained. Judged by this standard, India stands nearly at the bottom. Apart from birth control, the only other remedy for overpopulation (in fact the only one for mass reduction in population) is to raise the standard & mode of living of the people, especially of those in rural areas, by education. It will be interesting in this connection to compare the birth rate among Gujaratis now with what it was, say, 20 years ago when they were very "backward". —Yours, etc.,

A. P. PILLAY.

Queens Road, Bombay-4.

SAVNOOR STATE

Replies To Critics

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Lately the public have been reading many criticisms levelled against Savnoor State in local Canarese papers and also in 'Chronicle'.

It is all unjust and false. On the contrary, the administration of Savnoor is far excellent and there is every co-operation of the public with the administration of Savnoor State. There is not a tinge of difference between the public and the State Administration. Some of the concrete instances will substantiate this fact.

The present Nawab Saheb was installed on 12th November 1912. The brief history of his skilful administration from that time, till now, is this:—

Up to 1912, there was only an A. V. School. It was made into a full-fledged high school in 1918. The high school is run on up-to-date lines according to the recognised principles of education and hygine; and not in a haphazard manner. It is on the whole well-staffed and well-managed institution, in a Small State like Savnoor, beyond the expectation of any one.

The health of the town is very well-maintained by the active co-operation and Zeal of the municipal and medical authorities. Whenever there is a sign of epidemic breaking out of the surroundings thousands of rupees are spent on the preventive measures, and during the time of epidemic, it is attended with great care and perseverance.

Savnoor is a city of gardens', So it must have a very good supply of water. Very recently the feed channel and the tank Moti-Talao were repaired by the State, at the expense of a vast sum of Rs (50000/-) fifty thousand It is a monumental work which conduces to the wealth of the agricultural class. Besides this, the State has provided the public with city life, by providing them with housing arrangements, social club, boring wells and electric lights, and with other numerous facilities also. Naturally the public is highly pleased with the benevolent acts of the State. As for the pelting of the stones, recently referred to in Free Press Journal" it is not peculiar thing in Savnoor only. Such things do occur in any place. On this account, the policing of the State is not at all to be blamed. It is due to the economic depression that is threatening the public all over the country. The Nawab Saheb has actually rendered his services to the Great War and to charge him or the State, with the ignorance of policing arrangements and the number of forces is utterly childish and foolish.

Savnoor is actually surrounded by the British villages, of Shiggaon and Haveri Taluka in Dhawar District. Savnoor is a big town consisting of good market, with garden-products which are so very useful to the wants of all the surrounding part. To this place, people from all parts come with and without Gandhi caps at any time without any sort of restriction, as far as the public is aware of it. Owing to the economic depression, petty thefts are being threatened lately and the police are very serious to detect the movements and actions of the thieves. So, the Police are accustomed to enquire generally the whereabouts of the new-comers. The public of Savnoor came to know that two people from Shirashi side happened to come with Gandhi caps some time back. When they were questioned as to what place they belonged to, they answered that they had no place, and when they were asked to which profession they belonged they used to say that they were Desha-Bhaktas and thus were not bound to answer in any way as they had worn Gandhi Caps on their head. The behaviour of such Gandhi cap-wearers caused a great amount of misunderstanding between the police and themselves and the police had to acertain their places and address which took some time for them, leaving aside their still more important work they had there. Presumbly these people might have falsely reported that in Savnoor the wearers of Gandhi Caps were belaboured and troubled, the fact which is quite untrue. From that time they are publishing articles, persisting to inquire whether there is any prohibition to wear Gandhi Caps to outsiders relying on these men. So far as the public aware, there could be no such prohibition. The people who come to Savnoor from outside may also complain equally that if they would go to Savnoor they will be belaboured and troubled. And further publication will be whether there is any prohibition to non-State people entering Savnoor State. So there were very funny questions indeed and there is no end to such questions.—Yours, etc.,

R. K. PANDURANG,
Pleader.

On behalf of the Sate Public.
Savnoor, Sept. 6.

The Favourite

The idol of the whole family. Cheery, jocular, generous to everybody. But just occasionally he smokes a little too much, stays out a little too late, dines or sups not wisely but too well. In the morning, a headache .... "seedy" .... "fagged out." No need to worry! There is always

CAFIASPIRIN

Two tablets, a glass of water, and all is right again! Dad, mother, and the girls too, find prompt and fresh vigour in CAFIASPIRIN, when they wake up "headachy" and not too well after late hours of dancing and jollity.

BAYER

CURE
Rheumatism and Gout with
EADE'S PILLS

EADE'S CELEBRA[illegible] T & RHEUMATIC [illegible] ill three times a day, are ples, and weak person

For over 84 years in all parts of the world this marvellous and famous remedy has cured rheumatism, rheumatic gout, gout, sciatica and similar complaints. Take Eade's Pills and free yourself from these troublesome complaints!

ORDER FROM
FRAMJEE & SON
Contractor Bldgs., Nicol Rd., Fort, Bombay

FREE!
Write to above for free and post free booklet with valuable diet notes and testimonials from people who have been cured by Eade's celebrated Pills.

EADE'S CELEBRATED
GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS
Prepared only by GEORGE EADE Ltd
232, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON
GREAT BRITAIN.

WARNING AGAINST "FREE INSURANCE"

Seva Mandal's Efforts.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CAMP, Sept. 9.

The public will be aware that the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee has adopted a resolution warning people against free insurance companies. The Kathiawar Seva Mandal of Dhrangadhra has taken up this campaign. The Mandal is in direct communication with the Secretary of the Vgilance Committee of Ahmedabad and is doing propaganda in many parts of Kathiawar.

The poor and illiterate public of Kathiawar is duped by a number of agents and many lakhs of rupees have been taken up by such free insurance companies. The propaganda is going on well in Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Wadhwan City, Dhrangadhra and other places. The increase in unemployment made some people take this job and they got money by mentioning the names of Sjt. Vallabhbhai and other leaders.

DOUBLE TAXATION ON INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. K. S. R, Iyer On New Income Tax Bill

BRITISH COMPETITORS WILL HAVE ADVANTAGE OVER SWADESHI CONCERNS.

Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer, Chairman, Indian Insurance Companies Association, has addressed the following letter to the Government of India:—

I am directed by my Association to address ou on the provisions of the Income Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on 27th March, 1931.

The business of insurance is different from that of most other trading concerns; it is international, and if transacted, on even a moderately large scale, it involves

(1) Compulsory Deposit of Securities in Foreign Countries, under local laws. Usually, such Securities, or a large proportion of the amount deposited, is required to be invested in Government or Municipal Securities, etc., of the country in which business is transacted. Most countries now require such a deposit.

SECURITY FOR RE-INSURANCE.

(2) Re-insurance with Companies outside India, and the acceptance of re-insurance business from Companies outside India.

In such cases, it is customary for a proportion of the annual premium income (usually 40 per cent. in the case of Fire Insurance business) to be retained by the ceding Companies as security.

For example, a British Company will cede business by reinsurance to an Indian Company. Assume that the annual premium income is £15,000. Of this amount, the British Company will retain £6,000 (40 per cent) as guarantee for the fulfilment of its obligations by the Indian Company (and vice versa).

On the amount retained, it is a matter for agreement whether the British Company allows a fixed rate of interest, or whether the whole, or portion of the amount be invested in British Securities.

(3) Deposit of Securities as guarantee for fulfilment of obligations if a Foreign Company or firm underwrites, in its own country, any class of direct insurance business on behalf of an Indian Company.

Such securities may be required to be invested in Government Securities of the Foreign country.

(4) Apart from the obligatory deposit of monies under Insurance Laws, or Agreements or Treaties between Insurance Companies, cases arise where an Indian Company for purposes of advertisement to assist its Agents, and inspire confidence in the Company, finds it politic to invest sums in securities of the particular country or countries in which it may be carrying on business.

The larger an Insurance Company becomes, the more it will desire to spread its risk.

In the case of Fire Insurance, this will be effected by transacting business in other countries.

In the case of Marine Insurance, such expension becomes almost essential, otherwise the Company confines its business only to the lines of steamers calling at its own ports, and to cargoes leaving its own ports.

DOUBLE LIABILLITY.

Under the present Indian Income Tax Act, liability to tax is based upon the source of income and not the residence of the tax payer. It is now proposed to amend the Indian Income Tax Act so that in addition to the existing liability there should be another liability namely that based on residence. Such a double liability will be an undue and unjustifiable hardship to Indian Insurance Companies. The effect will be that they will be taxed.—

(a) In foreign countries on Profits earned there. (b) On the same Profits in India. (c) In foreign countries on Interest on foreign securities forming the compulsory deposits, etc. (d) On the same Interest in India.

Thus Indian Insurance Companies will have to bear double Income Tax on Profits as well as on Interest from Foreign Securities.

HANDICAP ON PROGRESS.

The imposition of the proposed taxation may force Indian Companies to curtail their foreign insurance business, which in some cases forms the mainstay of their revenue, and in such cases, assists by giving a wider spread of risk, and larger profits and funds.

It is felt that Government may be totaly unaware of the large proportion of business which Indian Companies secure from other countries.

Without being in a position to give the detailed business of each member of this Association, we estimate that taking all their Fire, Marine and Accident business together, more than 40 per cent. of the revenue emanates from outside India.

In Great Britain if a Company carries on business abroad, it is taxed only in respect of that portion of its profits or gains which it receives in the United Kingdom, but, as already emphasized, the Indian Companies will be subject to double tax.

ADVANTAGE TO BRITISH COMPETITORS.

Our British competitors operating in India will thereby have an advantage over indigenous concerns.

It is therefore submitted that Insurance Companies should be exempted from the operation of the above Bill, for the following reasons:—

(a) The nature of their business necessitates the holding of non-Indian Securities. This is not detrimental to India, since it assists the normal expansion of Indian concerns.

(b) The Indian Insurance Companies which transact most of the Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance business placed with Indian Companies in this country were established in, or near 1919. There have been several more recent flotations. All these Companies are still in their infancy, as the lives of Insurance Companies are judged. Even the small Companies require to transact reinsurance business with the Companies of other countries.

PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

They are engaged in building up a new commercial enterprise for India, and need Government's assistance, rather than legislation which will place them at a disadvantage in comparison with the Insurance Companies of other countries.

The fact that Insurance Companies require differential treatment has been realised by the Government of India in the existing special Income Tax provisions applicable to Insurance Companies, and an injustice will be inflicted on the indigenous Companies unless Government agrees to exempt them from the operation of the proposed revisions.

FAMINE FACES SIRSI AND SIDDAPUR.

Utter Ruination Of Crops

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Sept. 12.

Representations are pouring in the office of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee for an urgent inspection of the hopeless condition of crops in the Sirsi and Siddapur talukas of the Karwar District due to the excessive downpour of rain which is still continuing. Pepper and cardamom crops are not there even one anna in the rupee. The beetle-nut crop which is the main-stay of the gardeners of these two talukas has already been ruined to the extent of 12 annas in the rupee and the remaining 4 annas is not expected to survive the heavy rains which still continue. In the face of this utter ruination of the crops, the ryots have become quite unnerved at the gloomy prospect of how to eke out even a bare livelihood next year.

STAGGERING FACT.

Last year, the ryots of these two talukas pleaded with the Government to remit their taxes on account of the acute economic distress prevailing. Their struggle is now well-known. They have sold their every-thing, borrowed, starved and paid the taxes. It is only the Congress relief operations which keep their bodies and souls together. Now the question thrusts itself before their mind with all the staggering force behind it, as to what they should do for their maintenance and the maintenance of their cattle during the next year and wherefrom to pay the taxes. So they are again looking up to the Congress for advice and relief. The situation is that if an inspection of the crop at present is neglected, the last mark of the crops would be washed away by the rains and the coming harvest for whatever it is worth, and it may again be open to interested parties to say that the crops were not so hopeless etc. The ryots are, therefore, imploring all humanitarian associations to know their plight at first hand by an actual inspection of their homes and fields Will not the Servants of India Society take up the matter in hand?

SHIKARPUR WOES.

The woes of the peasants of Shikarpur in the Mysore State, their inability to pay the land revenue, coercion used by officials, are now sufficiently known. Recently the Dewan of Mysore is understood to have granted an interview for nearly two hours to Mr. Mariswami Hiremath, the leader of the ryots who was recently arrested and is now on bail. It is hoped that some good may come out of the long talk that the Dewan had with Mr. Hiremath.

"Laying The Foundations Of Greater Bombay"

PROPOSED MERGER OF MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Hon. Sir Rustom Vakil, Minister of Local Self-Government, Bombay, has contributed an intresting and able article, with the above caption, to the "Sunday Bombay Chronicle" of the 6th inst.

How true, how prophetic is his opening sentence, viz., "The future of the Bombay Suburban Area is a matter of infinitely wider importance than is generally realised".

It behoves all those who have in their power to ameliorate the social, moral and political condition of the teeming population of our city to bear in mind the following pregnant words of the Minister, viz., "the development of this area on right lines is going to be a matter which vitally concerns not only the present residents and not only the residents of Bombay but all that far wider public travelling by sea or land, to whom Bombay is the "Gateway of India".

The development of the Suburban District is sure to prove, to any Minister who may be holding the portfolio of Local Self-Government, a very fascinating problem. If the western half of what is now known as "Greater Bombay", if well developed and co-ordinated with and parallel to the development of the city of Bombay, will at no distant date be an important link in the advancement and welfare of the suburban population and usher in prosperity and well-being of the thousands of inhabitants of this District.

EFFECT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT.

Numerous useful institutions will spring up, like colleges, industrial colonies, housing associations sport stadium (well-worthy of the name and fame of the sporting world of Bombay Presidency, to accommodate in an area of 400 acres, an audience 50 to 60,000, with all its important adjuncts following the lead Calcutta and Delhi have given) medical colleges, hospitals, civil aerodrome to be linked with all the centres of trade and commerce of the principal cities of India.

It would be an error—nay a big and unpardonable blunder—to suggest to have a stadium such as I have suggested above, on a site on the Back Bay Reclamation, where the land costs no less than Rs. 60|- per sq. yd. Here an area of 400 acres to serve the purpose will not only be prohibitive but absolutely impossible. It would not be difficult to secure such an area—say near Santa Cruz or Andheri for Rs. 1,500 to 2,000| an acre and with all necessary improvements the land will not go to cost more than Re. 1|8 to Rs. 2|- per sq. yd. Many will point to its distance from Bombay. But when rapid travel by train aeroplanes, motor cars, and motor buses is kept in mind and people's travel sense is well developed, the distance of say 5 to 10 miles from Bombay cannot prove an obstacle in the way. In the long run such a stadium for all sporting purposes, such as tennis, football, cricket, hockey, etc., will prove a blessing and a fruitful source of income, and be not only self-supporting, but a very remunerative proposition which an influential corporation can well take up.

PROPOSED MERGER OF MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

The merger of Mofussil Municipalities as suggested, is a capital idea, and if carried out soon must prove of immense advantage to the whole District and ensure the happiness and welfare of the inhabitants.

I believe our Minister, Sardar Sir Rustom Vakil who has by now fully grasped the urgent wants of Salsette through which he has by now well peregrinated from end to end, will inaugurate an era of providing Railway tube railways, thorough-fares and bye-roads throughout the length and breadth of the island, from the north to the south, up to the village of Yerangal and Isle-de-Mar. When all these improvements are made, it will enhance the annual income to be derived from numerous sources that may come to be tapped. Trade ant commerce will thrive which surely will help to make the people prosperous, and no less a substantial gain will accrue to the coffers of suburban municipalities.

It is true that the neglect in this case is in a great measure fathered upon our Suburban Local Self-Government. If the charge so levied be true, it is a foul bird that pollutes its own nest. I am emboldened to deny the applicability of this proverb I have had, in some degree, to deal with several local suburban municipalities and notified Area Committees. So I can well say that the members, one and all, have always shown their honest zeal for the good of citizens whom they represent—for, they are all honourable men.

GOVERNMENT TO BLAME.

If I am found to be critical in denouncing the wrongs under which the people of Salsette have come to groan for several decades, I must lay the blame to the door of our Government who have neglected persistently the prayers of the inhabitants of the villages situated on the western side of this beautiful Island, by not providing them with roads, water, police, etc., which are the essentials of good government. I must admit, Government has good intentions, of course, but as Aristotle once said, it cannot carry them out, and all will concede that the end of good and just Government is Rhadamantine justice. If these benefits are not provided under quarter of a century of cries of roads, water-supply, efficient police, sanitation, drainage, people have the justification to lay the blame at the door of the Government.

I may be allowed to suggest a feasible source of water supply for Salsette. The Bombay Municipality have recently sanctioned a survey of Vaiterna River Project. The water from this source is designed to supplement, in the years of drought, the Tansa and other lakes of supply of Bombay.

Some years before it was proposed to impound the waters of the Yeur Valley which is situated towards the South of the town of Thana. If the outflow from the Vaiterna River can be diverted into the catchment near the Yeur Valley, the volume from th annual rain-fall and the Vaiterna Supply will amply suffice to give a good reservoir to Salsette without implementing it from the Bombay lakes of supply. Consequently, the quantity that is annually provided to Bandra, Santa Cruz, Andheri Juhu etc., can well be left over for the needs of the city of Bombay.

WANTED A LARGE BOROUGH OR CITY COUNCIL.

The anomaly pointed out by our Minister of Local Self-Government, between the governance of the Bombay Municipality, who handle a population of nearly 12 lacs as against the Municipality of small units of Municipal management for neglegible area, with scanty population, is very cogent, and must be well looked into. The present system of scattered control of local municipal bodies must be early done away with and a comprehensive and well-organised scheme of a large borough or city Council be established comprising of, possibly, the whole of the area now come to be known as "Greater Bombay".

I am sure, our Hon. Sardar Sir Rustom Vakil will come to be the forerunner of an able administrator of ability, strength and foresight that has been the good ortune of our Bombay Government to possess in the year 1931.

Yours etc.,

"J".

Bombay, 12th Sept.

FIELD, FACTORY AND WORKSHOP.

((Continued from page 4).

taking measures against the watering down of capital.

WORKERS' DAMAND.

Everywhere the same situation, everywhere the same complaints and demands! The methods of capitalist economy had already broken down in the coal industry and in the present economic crisis, they are now leading to the complete international collapse of this industry in all lands. The same measures are necessary everywhere; everywhere labour is demanding (internationally) the systematic organisation of the whole coal industry, and nationally the nationalisation of the mines!

FIRST STEP.

As the first step to such systematic organisation, the Workers' Group of the International Labour Conference at Washington, demanded, as far back as 1919, the introduction of exact production statistics organised on a uniform plan for all the individual countries. But this demand was opposed in favour of the theory of "free competition" which alone, it was urged, could restore prosperity and progress to the world. What it has actually done is to create an economic crisis which the capitalist "free competition" system is quite incapable of dealing with without the aid of the State!

CALL WORLD CONFERENCE.

If the aggravated crisis of the last two years is ever to be overcome, it can only be by arranging, sooner or later, for the discussions which Labour has been demanding so long. It was in 1928 that the International Miners' Congress carried unanimously a resolution calling upon the International Labour Office and the Economic Section of the League of Nations to convene a world conference of all coal-producing countries, at which Labour delegates should defend their standpoint on equal terms with Government delegates.

USEFUL BASIS.

At a meeting held at Vienna on the 30th July, the Executive of the Miners' International confirmed this demand; it also carried a resolution on international economic understanding in the coal-mining industry in which it defined its attitude to the various aspects of the problem as follows: "The Committee considers the preliminary work done in this sphere by the League of Nations to be a useful basis for the projected International Coal Conference. It calls special attention to the proposals already submitted to the League of Nations for the establishment of a League of Nations Office for Coal Management, and for the promotion of international agreements on coal production and coal sales, and lastly, for agreement as to the abolition of the restrictions on coal trade which have recently been intensified in various countries, and the measures against dumping which exist or are threatened. The Miners' International is prepared and, in fact, demands to assist in the carrying out of these proposals on equal terms with other representatives. Should these earnest endeavours fail, the International will have to decide to use other trade union means."

HENRY FORD.

Sketch By Mr Laski.

(BY HAROLD LASKI.)

My doubts about Mr. Ford go deeper. The revolution he has effected in the habits of the age involves a heavy price. Men in the Ford factory cease to be men. They are the recipients of objects to be assembled.

For so many hours a day they cease to have personality. They work at a pace which raises grave physiological questions. They earn every cent of their minimum wage of thirty-five dollars a week.

They are regimented and disciplined because the technique requires it. They have no security of tenure. While the new model was being developed thousands of men were idle; the plant had no responsibility to them.

HIS IDEAL WORKER.

One doubts whether Mr. Ford understands that social responsibility in the employer does not end with short hours and high wages. One doubts whether he realises the psychological price the worker has to pay for the autocratic discipline of the factory.

One suspects a little the interest of the firm in seeing that the worker's private life is lived on a model his master can approve.

Mr. Ford's vision of civilisation, in a word, does not impress me. His ideal worker will have material comfort a-plenty; I doubt whether he will have the mind to enjoy it.

He will be well-paid; he will not be a free and adult human being. He will spend his leisure in external enjoyment. He will not be able to drink, for fear of harming his technical efficiency. Perhaps he will be restricted in the number of cigarettes he can smoke per day.

Most of his purchases will be standardised. He will go out from his standardised home in his standardised car to his standarised factory to do one operation in the manufacture of a standardised product.

And when he comes home in the evening his standardised mind will turn on the standarised radio until he goes to bed in the standardised bedroom, the suite for which is duplicated in a million similarly standardised homes.

I have read Mr. Ford's books (or those published in his name), and many of the pronouncements he issues from time to time. No one can doubt that he is a sincere man, anxious to do good.

He is, witness his attitude to Edison, capable of hero-worship. Now and again he can make a fine Peace ship to Stockholm during the war.

But, at the bottom, he is, I think, the embodiment of what is most dangerous in American civilisation.

For he is interested in things and not ideas. He measures good by the volume of production. He seems to have no interest in variety or individuality. He does not understand the ideal of economic freedom. He does not grasp the incompatibility between great wealth and a democratic society. Curiosity for its own sake, the sheer joy of inquiry, the sense of comfort in the attainment of repose, spiritual slaves to live in comfort.

The glory of art, the splendour of abstract science—he has no time for either of these. He is a workman who has made a gigantic fortune without ever discovering that we work for the sake of life. He is the supreme prisoner of his own machines.

He is only the most outstanding of innumerable Americans who think as he does. They think of bigness as greatness. They place the practical Edison before the abstract Einstein.

MACHINE MINDS.

For them there is no history. They have a healthy contempt for culture as a mere decoration, for which a business civilisation has no time; and the ideal of free enquiry for the sake of knowledge does not seem to them attractive.

And to them efficiency is the ultimate gospel. A machine that can do the work of ten men is twice as good as a machine that does the work of five.

Progress is measured by the amount we produce. The past induces only a feeling of contempt; history, we have been told, "is bunk." A big man is a man who produces much.

The little man is the man indifferent to the scale of production. The creative impulse is stifled in all but a handful of workers, because, if they seek to dominate the machine, the volume of production cannot be maintained.

NEW BAAL.

Mr. Ford has captured the world with his system. To-day, Russia transforms itself into a super-America; to-morrow it will be China; then, perhaps, India.

Will it be a happier civilisation than the old? Will its standards of value lead to a deeper respect for personality? Can the eminent dignity of human nature be preserved amid the relentless control these machines impose? Will men be willing permanently to bow the knee to this new Baal which annihilates their individuality?

I do not profess to know, I can only guess that a world such as Mr. Ford desires will lose its colour and its spiritual sense. It will be incompatible with democratic government.

There will be no freedom, none of the care-ree abandonment which gives life its most exquisite moments.

Will it be a compensation that every man has his own car?—"Daily Herald."

MADE IN INDIA

THE
WESTERN INDIA MATCH CO. LTD
P. O. Box 254 BOMBAY.

NATIONAL
Insurance Company Limited.
NATIONAL INSURANCE BLDG.,
Head Office.—7, Council House St., CALCUTTA.
(THE LEADING COMPANY MANAGED BY INDIANS).
Estd. 1906.
SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT 1930.

New Business completed in 1930	Rs.	1,18,86,000
Increase of Life Assurance Fund in 1930	,,	11,51,818
Premium Income	,,	80,83,930
Interest income earned in 1930	,,	7,47,608
Total Assets Exceed	,,	1,00,00,000
Total Life Assurance in force 1930	,,	6,55,70,918

Low rates of premium. Liberal policy conditions.
All forms of Life Assurance business transacted.
IT WILL PAY YOU TO APPLY FOR AGENCY TERMS
Branch Office:— Alice Bldg., HORNBY RD. Fort, Bombay.
R. G. DAS & CO., Managers.

National Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.
NATIONAL INSURANCE BLDG.,
Head Office:—7, Council House St., CALCUTTA.
FIRE, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR CYCLE | INSURANCES.
Particulars of any of the above will be sent on application.
R. G. DAS & CO., Managers.

ALL ABOUT GANDHI.

MAHATMA GANDHI
THE MAN AND HIS MISSION
An enlarged and up-to-date (9th) edition of his life and teachings with an account of his activities in South Africa and India, and his Great March in connection with the "Salt Satyagraha," his arrest and internment up to the famous Irwin-Gandhi Agreement. The Rupture and Peace with Lord Willingdon and his departure to England for attending the R.T.C.
WITH APPRECIATIONS BY
The Rt. Hon. Sastri, Tagore, Romain Rolland, Rev. Holmes, Sarojini Naidu, Mr. C.F. Andrews, Mr. H.S.L. Polak, Millie Graham Polak, Prof. Gilbert Murray, Bishop Whitehead, Mr. George Slocombe, Mr. Brailsford, Lord Irwin. (New Edition).
Price Re. 1. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" As. 12.

HIND SWARAJ OR INDIAN HOME RULE
BY MAHATMA GANDHI
"It is certainly my good fortune that this booklet of mine is receiving wide attention. It is a book which can be put into the hands of a child."—Mr. Gandhi.
Third and New Edition As. 8.
To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" As. 6.

AN INDIAN PATRIOT IN S. AFRICA: GANDHI
BY THE REV. J. DOKE.
A cheap, popular edition. Says Lord Ampthill in his introduction:—"The subject of the sketch, Mr. Gandhi, has been denounced even by responsible persons, as an ordinary agitator. A perusal of these pages ought to dispel any such notions from the mind of any man who has been misled into entertaining them." An inspiring biography by a Christian divine.
Price Re. 1. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" As. 12.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of the "Indian Review." Any one who desires to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five), one year's subscription to the "Review" in advance, by M. O. Foreign Subscriptions: Great Britain 12 sh. (12 Shillings); U. S. A. 3 Dollars.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS, G. T. MADRAS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

FAVOURABLE WEATHER AND SOUTHERN SELLING.

Traders Awaiting Increased Hedging.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also on favourable weather and Southern selling. Prices fluctuated within a range of 15 points and closed at a decline of 11 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 6.65c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 11 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 10 points to 6.34c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened quiet. There were only a few scattered buying orders. Later prices improved on trade calling but subsequently eased on a dull market. The market closed quiet at a rise of 3 to 1 point. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 3 points to 3.73 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures were quiet and declined 2 to 5 points but Egyptian cotton prices closed 3 to 1 point higher.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

The Government cotton crop estimate, issued on the 8th instant, was slightly above expectations but only comparatively little affected the market, which was in fairly well liquidated condition. Hedging increased only to a slight extent; moreover, the reports to hand that President Hoover had conferred wih the officials of the Federal Reserve Bank and cotton merchants regarding the possibility of the establishment of private banking credit to finance export business tended to check speculative selling and to render the market sensitive to buying orders. Rallies in prices, however, met with increased offerings.

Many believe that the movement for the reduction of acreage and other agitation for cotton relief account partly for the present holding movement in the South.

The weather during the week has been on the favourable side although harvesting generally is still slow.

Business on the market has been comparatively quiet, traders appearing to be inclined tao await the testing of values, which is expected to come through the increased hedging with the advance of the picking season.

LACK OF PURCHASING POWER.

"Underconsumption more than overproduction is the major cause of humanity's calamitous predicament. Underconsumption is attributable to lack of purchasing of power, or in many instances the absence of confidence. Unemployment is in a considerable measure responsible for underconsumption, and vice versa. Unemployment can justly be attributed to our machines age progress which has estimated man power in a great measure. Every effort to solve this situation through resort to artificial means fails to eliminate the cause and only increases he magnitude of it and its disastrous consequences. Governments have failed utterly in their effort to restore prosperity. Initiative and enterprise of highly competitive private business created what we call modern civilization, and it should now be given the opportunity to undo the damage done by Government interference and restore agriculture, commeree and industry to a state of normalcy."—"Commerce and Finance."

DIFFICULT TO MAINTAIN PRICES

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson in their weekly report dated Liverpool Aug. 26. State as under:—

"We see no reason to change the views we expressed last week as to the immediate course of the market. Until the crop begins to move lack of pressure will be in evidence, and values will respond to any constructive feature, but we consider that any upward turn should be taken advantage of, as whatever the ultimate end may be, we believe that it will be extremely difficult to maintain even the present reasonable levels when the marketing of the yield begins, unless there is a very definite change in trade, of which there is, we regret to say at the moment, very little signs. We are moving, we trust, on to a better and sounder era, but the measures adopted are bound to take some time before their effect is really felt, and there are many anxieties ahead. We do not think the situation in America either is one that can be got over easily, and it will take some time before a return of confidence can be experienced. We do not suggest adopting "bearish" views except possibly on upward movements, but, for those who are watching the situation with the intention of making purchases as an investment, we should suggest exercising patience until a portion, at any rate, of the coming crop has definitely been placed, as we think a more attractive opportunity of buying will make its appearance a little later on.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 6.75+.05
Lowest 6.60—10.
N. Y. December 6.94 (opening)
Lowest 6.81 (11.56 a. m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: — America cables, Wall Street selling but trade Continent bought.

New York: — Reports tropical storm abated. Forecast favourable weather caused local western and some hedge selling. Trade buying prominent at decline.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Messrs. Patel Brother's have received the following cable:—

9 a.m.:—Memphis cables: Scattered showers in the Mississippi Valley. Light to moderate rainfall in East Texas. Weather favourable.

9-30 a.m.:—New York Cotton Exchange Service cables: Garside estimates world consumption of American cotton, exclusive of linters, in August at 423,000 bales. The average consumption per working day during August was 18,000.

5-43 p.m.: Liverpool: Increased hedge selling, small market.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 3.77.

Broach A./M. (Expected) Rs. 143/ equal 3.36.

Difference 41 points equal Rs. 18/ New York May (Close) 7.20 equal 3.64.

Broach A./M. (Expected) Rs. 148/ equal 3.36.

Difference 28 points equal Rs. 12/ Liverpool New York.

(At N. Y. close and Liverpool Oct. 48, May 25 (American points.)

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 12-9-31	438000	1333000
Receipts Yesterday 12-9-31	22000	56000
Exports to date 12-9-31	379000	658000
Stock at Ports 11-9-31	2814000	2106000
Stock Interior Towns 11-9-31	726000	649000
Stock Liverpool 11-9-31	871000	731000
Visible Supply 11-9-31	4928000	3873000
Quantity in Sight 11-9-31	684000	1549000
Quantity out of Sight 11-9-31	967000	766000

THE STRAIN OF LIFE

How to withstand it.

LIFE in the tropics whether business or domestic is a continual struggle against lassitude and ill health, except in the case of those who have wisely fortified themselves by keeping their blood healthy and pure.

THIS is quite easily done and should be done at once before the weakness of nerve or will or muscle has gone too far.

A course of

IRON JELLOIDS

will fill the veins with rich red blood and restore lost vitality clearing the mind and enabling it to cope successfully with the day's difficulties.

It scarcely seems possible that such a chance could be wrought so simply, but the miracles of science are greater than those magic arts in which men once believed, and Iron Jelloids are a product of science.

Made in 4 varieties.

No. 1 for children.
No 2 for man and women.
No. 3 for men only.
No. 3 Extra Strong.
14 days' trial package Re. 1/-.
Full size bottle (40 Days) Rs. 3/12/0.
S E. C.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 14.

In sympathy with easier New York advices our market was expected to open to-day at Rs. 148/- for Broach A.-M. delivery, but continued support by a local operator was mainly responsible for steady opening at Rs. 149/-. It is reported that for the last few days there are rumours about change in the Exchange ratio and Bazar operators are buying freely cotton, Gold, and Silver. However we see no chance for any change in Exchange ratio in the near future and believe that the markets are riding for a fall. Overbought situation must tell on the technical condition of our cotton market as it is absolutely dependent to American cotton.

There was marked absence of selling but some long liquidation depressed prices to Rs. 148/8. At this level the market remained flat with little business.

Our market will remain closed to-morrow and on Wednesday it will remain open between 12 and 3 p.m. for forward business.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 5 points and it opened at a decline of 6 points but later on it recovered 1 point from the opening level. The speech of the Viceroy appearing in the evening papers unnerved bulls and there was heavy long liquidation which caused a sharp decline in the prices. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

To-day's highest rate of Broach A/M. was Rs. 149 and the lowest was Rs. 146/12.
Broach A/M. 147.
Oomra D/J. 127.
Bengal D-J. 113.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

September	109.40—0.70
December	107.50—0.40
March	106.60—1.30

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Bengal Superfine	125
Bengal Fine	120
Bengal F.G.	115
Sindh-Punjab Fine	120
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	115
Wardha-Hingt Fine	136
Nagpur Savner Fine	138
Yeotmal Fine	133
Arvi Fine	134
Amraoti Fine	131
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	131
Mulkapur Fine	128
Khandesh Fine	128
Muthia F.G.	118
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	138
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.	138
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	132
Burwah Sanavad Fine	133
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine	133
Broach Fine	146
Broach F.F.	139
Cambodia	209
Miraj/Sangli	169
Compta Good	179
Jinja	234
Busoga	239

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

83 Motiram Vagnji Manavadar 138.
56 Japan T. & Co., Bolda 132 1/2.
67 Japan T. & Co., Mandusar 134.
100 Japan T. & Co., Warora 135 1/2.
40 Japan T. & Co., Warora 136.
55 Japan T. & Co., Halda 136.
96 Japan T. & Co., Pandurna 136.
75 Japan T. & Co., Mandusar 134.
95 Japan T. & Co., Anjangaon 133.
104 Japan T. & Co., Pandurna 136.
100 G. G. Kesha & Co., Mandusar 134 1/4.
100 P. R. Vakharia Champaner 137.
75 China mill Dhandhuka 138.
137 G. G. Kesha & Co., Khandwa 136.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

	Bales.
Khandesh	171
Central India	64
Berar	204
Broach	87
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	3
Egyptian	531
Cotton	1,220
	Cwts.
Wheat	5,094
Linseed	854
Gingellyseeds	60
Poppyseeds	329
Groundnuts	2,534
Castorseeds	1,033
Rice	417
Myrabollams	822
Cottonseeds	685
Mowrunseeds	50
Gram	365
Joowar	4,342
Bajree	1,329
	Tons.
Coal	2,535

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 31/15 Highest Rs. 32/2 Lowest Rs. 31/14 Closing Rs. 32/1/6.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 29/3 Highest Rs. 29/3/6 Lowest Rs. 29/1 Closing Rs. 29/2/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 28/7 Highest Rs. 28/10 Lowest Rs. 22/4/6 Closing Rs. 28/8.

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 18th September.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 Sept./Oct.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 31/32 Nov./Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 278 3/8.
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 810.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:—
Banns Selling T T 137 5/8.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/2.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 67 7/8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 85 3/4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/8
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.

CRCSS RATES—

New York/London 4.86 12th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/16 14th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 12th inst.
London/Paris 123.95 12th inst.
London/Belgium 34.92 12th inst.
London/Switzerland 24.92 12th inst.
London/Italy 92.90 12th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet Near. Forward.

Gold £4-4-9 3/8 11th inst. £4-4-9 3/4 12th inst.

Silver London Ready 13 1/16 11th inst.; 13 1/16 12th inst.

Silver London Forward 13 1/8 11th inst. 13 1/16 12th inst.

Silver New York Ready 28 1/4 11th inst.; 28 1/4 12th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 4 9/32 per cent. 11th inst. 4 5/16 per cent. 12th inst.

London Discount 6 Mos 4 15/16 per cent 11th inst. 4 15/16 per cent. 12th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent.

Money:—Call 5 per cent. 3 Months 5 per cent. 6 Months 5 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

Tone of London Silver:—Quiet and steady. China was a seller at higher rate. Very little business doing.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 14.

4 1/2 per cent Bonds Paper Rs. 56/7.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 88-12
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 87/4
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 65/0.
4 1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 93/12.
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 78/8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 94/8.
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-43 Rs. 90/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-35 Rs. 98.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 98/10.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98/14.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/2.
6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 102/8
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 66/4.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 66.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 66.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 84-4.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 99/4
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 90/4.
Forward Rates:—18th Sept. settlement.
3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs 55/7/0
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 98/14/0.
Tone of Market:—Very quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

3 Months Discounts 4 5/16 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 4 15/16 p.c.
Bank of England rate 4½ p.c.
Call Money 6 p.c.
One month 5 p.c.
Three months 5 p.c.
Six months 5 p.c.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank India rate 7 p.c.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY IN SHOLAPUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir, Please publish the following correct report of the meeting held on the 30th August, addressed by the Nationalist Muslim leaders:

The report published in your issue of 2nd instant, it has been stated that the Secretary of the local Khilafat Committee assured them (Nationalist leaders) that he would give his support to the Nationalist cause etc. Your correspondent seems to have mistaken the Secretary for the Khilafatists' Vice-President. This Vice-President who was present in the meeting addressed by the Nationalist leaders was impressed very much with the speeches and was convinced of the sincerity of the Nationalist view point. He was grieved to follow the present policy of the Khilafat, to such an extent that he spontaneously announced his decision to sever his connection with the Khilafat and joined hands with the Nationalists offering his humble services to the Nationalist cause. He has given up deluding his co-religionists and has accepted the secretaryship of the newly formed Nationalist Muslim Party.

The Khilafatist Vice-President along with the Library Secretary invited the Nationalist leaders to the Muslim Library hall as there was much time for the train to start. The Khilafat Committee has no connection with this Library.

The local Khilafatists who can, with constitutional means be counted on fingres, do not carry out any programme of their central body. Moreover, the local Khilafat Committee has no existance beyond the name; hence there is no question of any mischevious propaganda being done by it here. Although all the Khilafatists, except their Vice-President, have not so far joined the Nationalist party, they have promised their moral support to, and not to put any obstruction in the way of Nationalist cause for which every sincere Nationalist Muslim worker should thank them.—Yours etc.,

M. S. PALLAQ,
General Secretary—Nationalist Muslim Party.
Sholapur, Sept. 9.

NO INCREASE ON TERMINAL TAX ON COTTON.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee write:—On the 25th of August last, the Indian Central Cotton Committee published a copy of a letter addressed to the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway protesting against the proposal to increase by four pies per maund the terminal charges on all cotton entering Bombay from local stations.

This protest by the Committee was made in the interests of the cotton producer who has been extremely hard hit by the present low level of cotton prices, as it is well known that any increase in handling charges is directly reflected in the price paid to the grower for the commodity.

The Committee is now pleased to announce that in view of its representation, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway authorities have decided to retain the present rate of terminal charge in the case of full pressed cotton until conditions improve.

A PHILOLOGICAL DISCOVERY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Moulvi Gulam Yasin Khan of Akola, who has been carrying on certain very important researches in the realm of comparative religion, has recently made a philological discovery of great moment. In the course of his studies, he was greatly surprised to find that a large number of Sanskrit words and phrases, if written in Modi Script, have an exceedingly striking resemblance to the Arabic synonyms and equivalents written in "Kufi" character. For instance, the word "Hari" in Modi character is identical with the word "Allah" in Kufi script. Similar is the case with the words "Mussalman", and "Anarya", "Muslim" and "Malench", "Om" and "Mohammad", "Guj" and "Feel," etc. If some Oriental scholar of eminence takes up this line of research, it is sure to yield far-reaching results, as far as the Science of Philology is concerned. As I am not an authority on the subject, I don't feel myself competent to pronounce an opinion on it. But I am certain that some scholar will take up the thread of these instructive studies. All those interested in the subject may correspond with Moulvi Gulam Yasin Khan, Retired Excise Inspector, Akola (Berar), who is prepared to furnish all available information on the subject.—Yours, etc.

S. M. RAHMAN.
Dated Akola, the Sept. 11.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint. Gold Ready	21	3	6
Mint Gold 1st Settle.	15	3	6
Mint Gold 2nd	21	10	0
Silver Ready	44	1	0
Silver 1st Settlement	44	4	0
Silver 2nd	44	4	0

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

September 14.

Nurmahal, Orebbin, Rangoon.
Jalatarang, Watkins, Rangoon.
India, Gabyano, Genoa.
Kidderpore, Wright, Karachi.
Acusta, Thorson, Abadan.

DEPARTURES.

September 15.

Iyo Maru, Uyno, Kobe.

LOADING.

September 14.

Steamer Tarantia for Liverpool.
Steamer Jalatarang for Rangoon.
Steamer Jalavijaya for Karachi.

S.S. Nurmahal:—The T M Co.'s steamer Nurmahal, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalatarang:—The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Jalatarang arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S.S. India:—The M Italiana steamer India arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S.S. Kidderpore:—The P & O S N Co.'s steamer Kidderpore arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a cargo of cotton.

S.S. Acusta:—The B S O S and D Co.'s steamer Acusta arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S.S. Iyo Maru: The N Y K steamer Iyo Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—150 cwts applicot kernals R Devshi; 184 cwts chutney P Nowroji; 7 cases jubbulpore bristles and 3 bales goat skins B P Hayley Ltd.; 4 bales woolen carpets and 1 case brass ware M M and Co.; 9 bales animal skin H R Rehmanbhai.

For Marseilles 6 barrels lizard skin M M and Co.

For Port Said: 50 bales cotton yarn A El Ezli.

S.S. Silver Pine for Marseilles:—125 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 2000 cwts groundnut seed Birla Bros.

For New York: 1 bale jute rugs and 1 case brass ware Cox and Kings Ltd.; 105 cwts gum karaya D Mavji and Co.; 750 cwts groundnut R Devshi.

S.S. Iyo Maru for Kobe:—450 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Shanghai: 125 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Allpore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Shunko Maru for Kobe:—1100 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—150 tons scrap steel M B Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—50 cwts shark fins Grindlay and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

S.S. Altenfels, Agents L Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg:—197 cases lamps, 250 cases wire netting, 49 cases selling boards, 208 cases glass ware, 15 cases sewing machinery, 207 cases paper, 25 cases shoes, 25 cases slate pencils, 35 cases wine, 35 cases tanks, 347 cases spirit, 66 cases medicine, 30 cases padlocks, 76 cases flanges, 200 cases slates, 350 cases E'ware, 55 bales worsted yarn, 200 drums whale oil, 355 drums dyes dry, 680 drums chemicals, 98 drums colour, 200 bundles Y.M. sheets, 226 bundles Y.M. circles, 238 bundles copper sheets, 57 bundles wood pulp boards, 25 bundles salt.

From Bremen:—81 cases paper, 44 cases Manila rope, 320 cases hinges, 200 cases slates, 271 cases motor car covers, 76 cases vices, 147 cases glass ware, 393 cases beer, 602 bundles plates, 976 pieces asbenwood, 142 bundles tubes, 120 bags barytes, 238 bundles copper ware.

From Antwerp:—100 bundles copper sheets, 4675 bundles steel sheets, 745 bundles steel joists, 796 bundles steel hoops, 175 bundles steel poles, 2686 bundles steel angles, 369 bundless steel channels, 1250 bundles steel rods, 516 bundles steel plates, 1330 bundles steel tubes, 1065 bundles bolts and nuts, 660 bags whiting, 340 bags starch, 967 bags nails, 20 cases brandy, 700 cases spikes, 101 cases paper, 102 cases tiles, 290 cases vegetable product, 60 coils wire, 1520 drums chemicals, 30 drums lead sugar, 225 bundles steel bars.

From Rotterdam:—40 cases cheese, 55 cases paper, 475 cases beer, 25 cases gin, 21 cases wine, 350 cases soap, 192 cases schnapps, 1750 bags farina, 150 bags starch, 100 bags dextrine, 36 cases lacquers, 999 bags sugar, 3100 drums dyes dry, 660 drums dyes paste, 925 drums chemicals, 590 drums paint, 210 drums colour.

From Port Said:—2250 bags figs.

S.S. Fusijima, Agents L Triestino, from Trieste:—35 cases German silver, 1681 cases iron wire, 360 cases iron chains, 26 cases steel files, 870 cases paper, 560 cases glass ware, 75 cases sparklers, 290 cases beer, 515 cases nails, 20 cases E'ware, 50 barrels diamond glucose, 1500 bags starch.

From Venice:—324 bales artificial silk yarn, 57 cases cotton goods.

From Bori:—95 bags almonds.

From Port Said:—450 bags figs.

From Aden:—21 bags gum Arabic, 38 cases dry fish.

INDIAN SITUATION IN KENYA.

(Continued from page 6).

their doctors against the disease of "Administrative exigencies."

"BATTLE OF INDIANS ABROAD"

In the renewal of the struggle for their rights it is to be remembered that Kenya Indians are not fighting for their own selfish interests only. They are fighting the battle of the Indians abroad, they are fighting for the self-respect and honour of Mother India. If India is recognised as equal member of the British Common Wealth of Nations, if India is given seat on the Council of League of Nations if India is asked to contribute in men and money for the well-being and protection of British Empire, her nationals' self-respect should be as precious to the Empire as that of the nationals of any other cannot. If India cannot get this simple elementary recognition from the Statesmen and Government of the Empire. It is useless to expect justice at the hands of the Imperial Government in larger matters.

A QUESTION OF INDIA'S HONOUR.

India gave her self-respect and honour to the Kenya Indians for safe custody and they will be betraying this confidence if they accept second class citizenship in a country directly under the administration of Crown.

They have waited patiently for over a decade to obtain justice and fairplay from Britain. They have not yet got them and chances of getting them are fast disappearing. I am sure they will not have to wait as many years to call themselves the nationals of free and independant India. They will not see the honour of India. They will not betray the confidence and trust put into them. They will unhesitatingly refuse to accept second class citizenship in the Empire and wait for the day when begone for Fair-play and Justice from Britain will come to an end, when ours will be ours as a matter of right and not as a matter of favour or sufferance. That will be the day of India's Freedom. India must and shall be free.

SATYAGRAHI PRISONERS DEFAMED.

Continued from page 6).

arrangements for supply of water had to be improvised—while another common complaint was malaria. No malingering is possible for patients suffering from these diseases and instead of allowing him to malign the political offenders Government should have taken the Inspector-General to task for having failed to secure the well-being of the civil resisters kept in his charge.

RIDICULOUS COMPLAINT.

Equally ridiculous is the complaint about shortage of work. As it is, no account is taken of the reduction of prices on the net average profit earned per prisoner. Thus, while a reduction of ten per cent. in such earnings is attributed to the misdoings of political offenders, an almost identical fall in the cost of maintenance of prisoners from Rs. 137/13/8 to Rs. 126/1/9 is just glossed over. There were moreover other factors, which were responsible for the fall in earnings. A larger percentage than in the pevious year of old, infirm and sick prisoners sentenced to labour were unemployed and further the conversion of factory sheds to sleeping barracks to accommodate the increased number of inmates prevented full time employment being provided for prisoners sentenced to labour.

However these facts "require no comment," as the Inspector-General himself observed in connection with the diet of C class prisoners. Those who had the honour of being treated as C class prisoners last year will find themselves heartily in agreement with this comment at any rate, because the less said about the diet the better. Notwithstanding the comparatively generous scale and the variety of the diet supplied to B class prisoners and those A class prisoners—who preferred this luxury to ordering their own food—the average cost of feeding a prisoner went down from Rs. 43/3 to Rs. 40/4 annually. Reduced to cost per day we get the handsome figure of an anna and nine pies per day! But why bewail the scale of diet in jails, when on an average the man outside the jail in India gets hardly half of this amount for his food? No wonder, he occasionally gains in weight when he goes to jail despite the loss of freedom of movement and human companionship.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
Its Head Office in Fort, Insurance Co., Ltd. has Bombay. J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1931.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India. J12

Dominion Status By Driblets

—:o:—

VICEROY'S SEASONAL SURVEY OF INDIAN PROBLEMS.

Apologia For Repression: Sermon On Sacrifice.

LONG LEASE TO DISASTROUS RATIO POLICY.

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

"The Federal Structure Committee in London has already resumed its labours accompanied by the good wishes of all in India, and I appeal with all the emphasis at my command to those who have the interests of this great country at heart, to preserve the atmosphere of peace and tranquility", said Lord Willingdon in addressing this morning the joint session of both the Houses of the Central Legislature in the Assembly Chamber. His Excellency referred with satisfaction to the fact that every party was now represented at the Round Table Conference and earnestly hoped that agreed solution would be reached in regard to constitutional matters, including agreement on communal questions to the satisfaction of all communities, especially the minorities, the safeguarding of whose rights had been assured by His Majesty's Government. At a time when political, financial and economic conditions of the country were causing them all the greatest anxiety and concern, all races classes and communities in India should cultivate a spirit of co-operation, of mutual confidence and trust, for they all had a great common purpose in view, namely.—

"Handing over to Indians the responsibility of administration of their local affairs with a view to securing for India absolutely equal position alongside other Dominions within the British Empire.

NEED FOR RETRENCHMENT.

Referring to the financial situation His Excellency alluded to the whole-hearted manner in which unofficial representatives had co-operated in the very difficult, very unpleasant and yet very necessary task of retrenchment. Here Lord Willingdon referred to the untimely and tragic death of Mr. K. C. Roy, who continued his labours on one of the most arduous subcommittees almost to the very moment when he was struck down. Interim reports of these sub-committees would. His Excellency assured, receive most urgent consideration by his Government, for the introduction of measures brooked no delay.

NO CHANGE IN RATIO.

Proceeding the Viceroy said "India must regard it as her foremost duty to devise means to weather the unprecedented economic storm disturbing the whole world. It was essential in the interests of the country's credit, that special action in this matter should not be delayed. The House would be informed of Government's proposals.

Government were determined to meet the situation adequately and maintain those principles of sound finance which India had ..always followed. Rdmours that Government proposed to meet difficulties by such methods as lowering the value of the country's currency were entirely unfounded.

CALL FOR SACRIFICE.

"Plans necessary to restore the financial equilibrium" continued the Viceroy, 'will inevitably deman sacrifices from all classes, from the highest downwards, and I am confident not only that these sacrifices will be willingly made, but that India will emerge successfully from her present troubles.

The intrinsic position of India is thoroughly sound. Such difficulties as we must now encounter are caused not by her internal defects but by an economic cyclone which has come equally upon all the world and which no country by its own isolated action can alleviate. Our task is to preserve the situation until the force of the tempest is past, and in order that we may succeed in this task, one great need is that all classes and communities in India, officials and businessmen, Indians and Europeans, town and country, should pull together with a common effort. This is the time for all those who are serving India to put public interest above all thoughts of private gain or political advantage This is the appeal I wish to broadcast to the country. If it is heard then I car safely prophesy that India will emerge strengthened from her trials and that in years to come, she will be able to look back upon the present purging process as an event, which, though painful at the time, was a blessing in disguise. Public finances will have been thoroughly overhauled and new constitution will start with troubles of this kind behind it and with a clear road for improvement in the future."

Turning to inter-Imperial relations, the Viceroy said that widespread satisfaction would be felt at the fact that on the question of closer union of East Africa the views which the Government of India finally authorised the Rt. Hon. Sastri to express on their behalf before the Joint Committee of Parliament were in complete accord with those of non-official Indian opinion, both here and in East Africa. The Government of India now awaited report of the Committee with great interest. The Government of India were watching economic situation in Ceylon in so far as it affected Indian labourer with constant and sympathetic vigilance, and would do all that lay in their power to safeguard his interests. As for Indians in South Africa, non-official Indian opinion, both there and in this country, has been greatly alarmed by the Bill regulating tenure and ownership of immovable properties by Indians in the Transural and by the recent amendment of the Immigration Act. The Government of India are of opinion, observed Lord Willingdon, that there is justification for this feeling, but they do not despair of a satisfactory settlement of all these questions at the Cape Town Conference His Excellency felt confident that the interests of India would be maintained by her representatives under the wise and able Chairmanship of Sir Fazli Hussain.

APOLOGIA FOR REPRESSION.

Continuing, the Viceroy alluded to the recent anarchist outrages and pointed out that disquieting feature of these happenings lay in the fact that inmature youths were being literally exploited through teachings and writings of revolutionary leaders to carry out their criminal and murderous designs.

His Excellency felt confident that Government in performance of manifest duty could rely on the support of the Legislature in taking all necessary and reasonable steps to stamp out these terrorist and revolutionary activities which were destroying the fair name of India.

Concluding Lord Willingdon referred to the situation in Burma and after pointing to "marked improvement" and particularly cessation of racial and communal strife there, paid tribute to officers and men of army and police for their services in this connection and said "Burma Government's one desire is to get back to normal conditions as soon as possible and pursue the policy of clemency and take all practical measures for the relief of economic distress."—A.P.

CHANGES IN RAJKOT ADMINISTRATION

Popular Hopes.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Sept. 9.

It is learnt that in October next the Administration of Rajkot State is to transferred from the present Council to the hands of Maharajah. There is a rumour that the new regime may start with the appointing an expert Committee to look into the financial and the economic position of the State. The public waits and watches all developments and expects the initiation of reforms when the young Maharaja assumes full charge.

FOREIGN RELATIONS PRESS ORDINANCE AND BILL.

"Highly Objectionable"

PROTEST OF JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Hon. Secretary, Journalists' Association of India has sent the following letter to the Home Member, Government of India and the President, Indian Legislative Assembly.

"The Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association of India regards the Foreign Relations Press Ordinance, which it is now sought to replace by an Act of the Legislature, as totally uncalled for, inasmuch as the attitude of the Indian Press as a whole is one of friendship and goodwill towards all other States and nations. The Ordinance and the proposed Law are both mischievous in that they suggest that Indian newspapers habitually indulge in unfriendly attacks on friendly States. In view of the growing international solidarity, sympathy with progressive nationalist movements overflows political frontiers, and legislation which is likely to prevent this, is out of harmony with the spirit of the times. The Ordinance and the Bill are both highly objectionable, as they penalise the expression of sympathy by the Indian Press for movements in neighbouring States for replacing autocracy by constitutional government."

HAVOC OF HURRICANE IN HONDURAS

1,000 Perish: 700 Bodies Recovered

BELIZE TO BE ABANDONED TO PREVENT DISEASE.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Belize.—Over 1,000 have perished in the hurricane. 700 bodies have been recovered. Authorities have decided not to search for more, but to set fire to the debris to prevent a outbreak of disease. They are considering abandoning the town and moving to higher regions.

Half a dozen American navy planes arrived, to-day, with doctors and medical supplies.—Reuter.

(Belize or Balize is the capital of British Honduras, in Central America).

Ministerial Council's Measure To Restore Order.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Vienna.—The Ministerial Council has resolved to "use all means within the power of State to restore peace and order as early as possible and take strict proceedings against the authors of the movement." The Revolt in Kirchdorf has been completely suppressed. Order is also reported to have been restored in Bruck. It is stated that all other Provinces are very peaceful.—Reuter.

TAMPERING WITH CORRESPONDENCE

Pt. Jawaharlal's Complaint

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

SIMLA (BY MAIL.)

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, M.L.A. asked the following questions in the Legislative Assembly:—

Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the copy of a letter published in the "Hindustan Times" of the 27th June, 1931, addressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, to the Postmaster-General, United Provinces, regarding the systematic tampering with his letters by Post Office 'interlopers'? Under whose authority are his letters opened and why? How many letters of his have been so far opened; and in how many have objectionable matters, if any, been found; and how have they been disposed of?

Mr. J. A. Shillidy: The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. With respect to the other parts, Government regret that they are unable to give any information.

MILLS MUST HONOUR AGREEMENT

Artificial Silk & Mill Khadi Banned

The Secretary of the Foreign Cloth Boycott and Swadeshi Committee of the B.P.C.C. writes:—

The attitude of the Congress in regard to the use of foreign artificial silk yarn by the Indian Mills is unambiguous. When the Congress entered an agreement with the mills a few months ago it was one of the conditions of the agreement that the mills should not use foreign artificial silk yarn which is made clear in the Clause (8) of the Agreement.

We shall not make use of any kind of foreign yarn or foreign silk or artificial silk or thread or yarn made in the mills on the Boycott List."

A few months' grace was allowed to the mills by the Congress to clear the forward business, and that time has now expired.

BREACHES OF AGREEMENT.

The mills were also precluded from manufacturing any coarse cloth which may be termed as Khadi. Under no circumstances were the mills allowed to sell any rough cloth as Khadi. Clause (11) of the Agreement makes this point clear.

"We shall not name, stamp or style any of our cloth as Khadi."

The merchants cannot, therefore, place any fresh orders with the mills for artificial silk goods and the mills cannot supply the merchants the same without making a breach of their agreement with the Congress. Breaches on the part of the mills in regard to the said manufactures will surely be at once reported to us and the mills will have to face any necessary action that the Congress will reluctantly be forced to take'

The foreign cloth merchants have not merely been selling foreign cloth as Swadeshi but also are deceiving the unwary public that what they have been selling are quite new. The real fact is that the foreign cloth which the merchants got sealed during the movement which is being sold is very very old and a little cheaper than the Swadeshi mill made cloth but the public must see that they are not doubly by these ingenious merchants.

TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

—:o:—

Mr. Joglekar's Statement In Meerut Case.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Sept. 9.

Mr. Shaukat Usmani having concluded his statement, the Sessions Judge in the Meerut conspiracy case called upon Mr. G. R. Kasle to make his statement. Mr. Kasle who had been ailing for considerable time past, was unable to proceed for more than a few hours at a stretch. The Judge, therefore, called upon Mr. K. N. Joglekar to begin his statement, after Mr. Kasle had retired for the day.

Mr. Joglekar said: "The bulk of the voluminous evidence produced by the prosecution was directly or indirectly connected with the Trade Union activities of the accused. Twenty-three of the 31 accused in the case were directly connected with trade unions as executive officials of the various trade unions in the country, 16 were members of the Executive Committee of the A. I. T. U. Congress and 4 were members of the Executive Committee of the All-India Railway men's Federations. The prosecution have denied the allegation that the present case was an attack on the trade union movement in India. These facts, however, are quite sufficient to give the he direct to their denial."

TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN INFANTCY.

"The Trade Union activity of the accused was the first elementary attempt at a widespread organisation of the working class. It is true that they succeeded in forming two of the biggest Unions ever known in the history of the Trade Union movement in India. But to suggest that the formation of Unions on the Railways and an attempt to form a Union at the Kirkee Arsenal, were immediate preparations for an insurrection, as the prosecution seem to do, is ridiculous. I would consider it a proud privilege to be able to lead the Indian working class to insurrection, but unfortunately, the actual conditions and forces at the time were not generous to me. The Trade Union movement was in its infancy and the accused were not stupid romanticists to indulge in plans for which they knew that the objective conditions were not ripe."

"The rise of Trade Unions as defensive organisations of the working class, is indissoluably bound up with the growth of industrial development. The rise of the T. U. movement in India is, therefore nothing surprising. It is the logical outcome of the growth of the industrial proletariat in India."

CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS.

"Trade Unions arose as defensive organisations of wage-earners to fight for their living conditions in restricted trades, and with the growth of large scale industry which concentrates the workers in ever-increasing mass they grow over into mighty class organisations embracing the whole industry. In the course of the struggle the mass of workers is consolidated so they come to look upon themselves as a distinct class. The class consciousness and class solidarity which thus develops among the working class is an inseparable concomitant of the development of Trade Unionism."

"In comparatively early stages of the development of Trade Unionism, it became clear to the working class that even with all the power at its command the Trade Union was not in a position to change that economic law in accordance with which wages were regulated. This economic law which condemned the worker to a wage which could never on an average exceed the minimum required to keep him alive, was the very basis of the capitalist system. The Trade Unions by themselves were found inadequate as instruments in the task of changing this social system. A new form of organisation developed on the basis of the experience of the Trade Union struggle, and this new form is the political party of the working class."

"In the early stages the working class expressed its protest against the miserable conditions of life and work in the form of elementary risings accompanied by the destruction of the factories and machines. Time and experience were needed before the work people could learn to distinguish between machinery itself and the rise of machinery by capital, and until they could come to direct their attacks not against the material instruments of production but against the particular social form in which those instruments are used. Soon however the Labour movement passed this stage. Strike became the expression of the advanced type of collective protest against the employing class, the bourgeoisie. The strike thus becomes a manifestation of class struggle. In this sense the strike is a definite and an important stage in the development of the struggle of the working class for its final emancipation."

"Strikes may be no more than skirmishes. Some times they may be important engagements. They are not decisive combats but it is abundantly clear that a final conflict between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat is pending the strikes are the military training colleges of the workers. They are the schools where the proletariat is prepared for its entry into the great struggle which is inevitable. They are the proclamations where by the individual sections of the workers announce their adhesion to the labour movement as a whole."

Mr. Joglekar had not concluded his statement when the Court rose for the day.

"Big Brother" In Egypt

—:o:—

ANTI-GANDHI PROPAGANDA EXPOSED.

EGYPTIANS SEE THROUGH HIS GAME.

The Cairo Correspondent of the "Hindu" writes:—

CAIRO, Aug. 31.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, who was here last week, gave an interview to "Al-Ahram" in which he said certain things about the Indian situation. Apparently he was unaware that the readers of "Al-Ahram" are up to date with the events and affairs in India. A certain Indian gentleman sent the following reply to the interview from which your readers will understand what the interview was:

I have read the translation of the interview published in the 'Al-Ahram' given by Maulana Shaukat Ali:—

Mostly all the Indians in Cairo were very surprised on hearing the statements from a man like Maulana Shaukat Ali. He accuses Mahatma Gandhi for not settling the Hindu-Muslim question with him and calls him the leader of the Hindus only and that Gandhiji has got no majority in India and that his (Gandhiji's) presence at the R. T. C. is not of much importance.

The first thing for Gandhiji, as the world knows him, is that 'He is the abode of truth and love.' He always sides justice and works for the removal of injustice. He loves even his enemies and does not hate anybody. He has never shown any partiality to Hindus and has never made any distinction between Hindus and Muslims and he was the first man, who fought for 'Khalifat' in India. Gandhiji claims love for every human being and justice for all nations. In fact he has won the love and the respect of every nation.

From the following it will be seen that a great majority of India love and follow Gandhiji irrespective of creed or communal differences.

The whole population of India is 350 millions of people out of which 72 millions are Muslims and 278 millions Hindus i.e. Muslims are slightly more than one-fifth of the population of India.

Now let us see how the nation responds to this great leader who Maulana says has no majority. In the last fight of civil disobedience for the freedom of the mother country started by Gandhiji (as first dictator) more than sixty thousands of persons were imprisoned and out of this figure over 12,000 were Muslims and according to the proportion of population the Muslims gave their full share for the movement. Secondly, who was the second dictator of that undefiled war? The ex-judge of the High Court of Baroda, Mr. Shamsoodin Tyabji the great Moslem leader, of 80 years of age. In these ten months of struggle India had eight dictators out of which the Mahatma himself was one and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was another and from the remaining six three were Mos'ems and three were Hindus and the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee was a Muslim leader, Syed Mahomed. Almost all the great Muslims (greater than those who are now the delegates of the R. T. C.) were in the fight and have undergone all sorts of sufferings. They include Dr. Ansari, Mr. Abdul Kalam Azad, Mr. Brelvi, Mr. Asaf Ali and a hundred others. Whom were they following? A child can say that it is Gandhiji. Whose influence was it which stopped the foreign trade in India? Who called the people to come and sacrifice their blood and life, without sorrow, for the country? To whom were the millions of people ready to offer every thing? Who was that great man of whom the Viceroy of India who tried all the British Government's force, filled all the jails and in whose time hundreds of thousands of people were injured, said that it seems that the Government had lost all their influence on people and only one man was ruling India?

I wonder that how and why Maulana Shaukat Ali, whom I personally greatly respect, denies the power of the great leader of whom he should, as an Indian be proud.

It is true that the Congress refused the settlement with Maulana Shaukat Ali but it has come to a settlement with the great National Muslim Party who have got greater force and whose demand was not based on the communal side only.

The Maulana Saheb in India also gave the same threats of bloods and civil war which naturally he spoke to the representative of 'Ahram.'

About the importance of Gandhiji at the R. T. C. all Egyptians know how far the refusal of Gandhiji confused the Government and they even know that the British Government has confessed that Gandhiji only can represent the Indian nation and he is the only proper person who can promise on behalf of India.

Gandhiji has been a universal figure; he is showing to the world a new way to freedom and the best way for peace. He says that it is no only with arms and weapons that the nation can fight but he has proved and shown the way of fighting by non-violence and self-suffering of love and truth, which till now was closed and unknown to the world. He is fighting for India's freedom and peace in which he says there lies the key of the world's peace."

TAZIA CONTROVERSY ENDS

Move Towards Communal Peace In Cawnpore.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 14.

All such tazias that had not been buried on the chelum owing to the signboard controversy were quietly buried yesterday in strict accord with the official communique. The signboard having been removed on the third instant no procession accompanied even one such tazia. No ostentation, show or display was made anywhere in this connection. Thus the entire matter had now been set at rest and official and non-official efforts made in this direction deserve high commendation.

The Tazia Committee had also issued instructions prohibiting processions. I understand that earnest efforts are being made by important Hindus and Muslims to bring about a compromise in riot cases pending in courts or which are being investigated. The opinion prevalent that such a method alone will bring parted friends together again.—A. P. Special.

CONGRESS WORKERS JAILED!

Beawar Riot Case. Citizens' Protest

BEAWAR, Sept. 10.

Judgment in the Riot case, was delivered yesterday evening by Rao Bahadur Munshi Kishanlal, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. A fine of Rs. 300 or in default four months' rigorous imprisonment was imposed on Messrs. Jatnarain Mangal, Ishwardass Singhal and Pyarelal.

Four months' rigourous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 was the sentence awarded on the two remaining accused Messrs. Anandilal Salambadi and Deoraj Swarnakar.

All the accused are respectable local merchants and sincere Congress workers.

BREACH OF DELHI PACT.

A huge public meeting of the Beawar citizens was held the same night to protest against the sentences at which Pt. Jainarayan Vyas and others spoke on this bureaucratic action of the Government for victimising Congressmen and thereby committing a breach of Delhi Pact. A resolution condemning the judgment was also passed.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.